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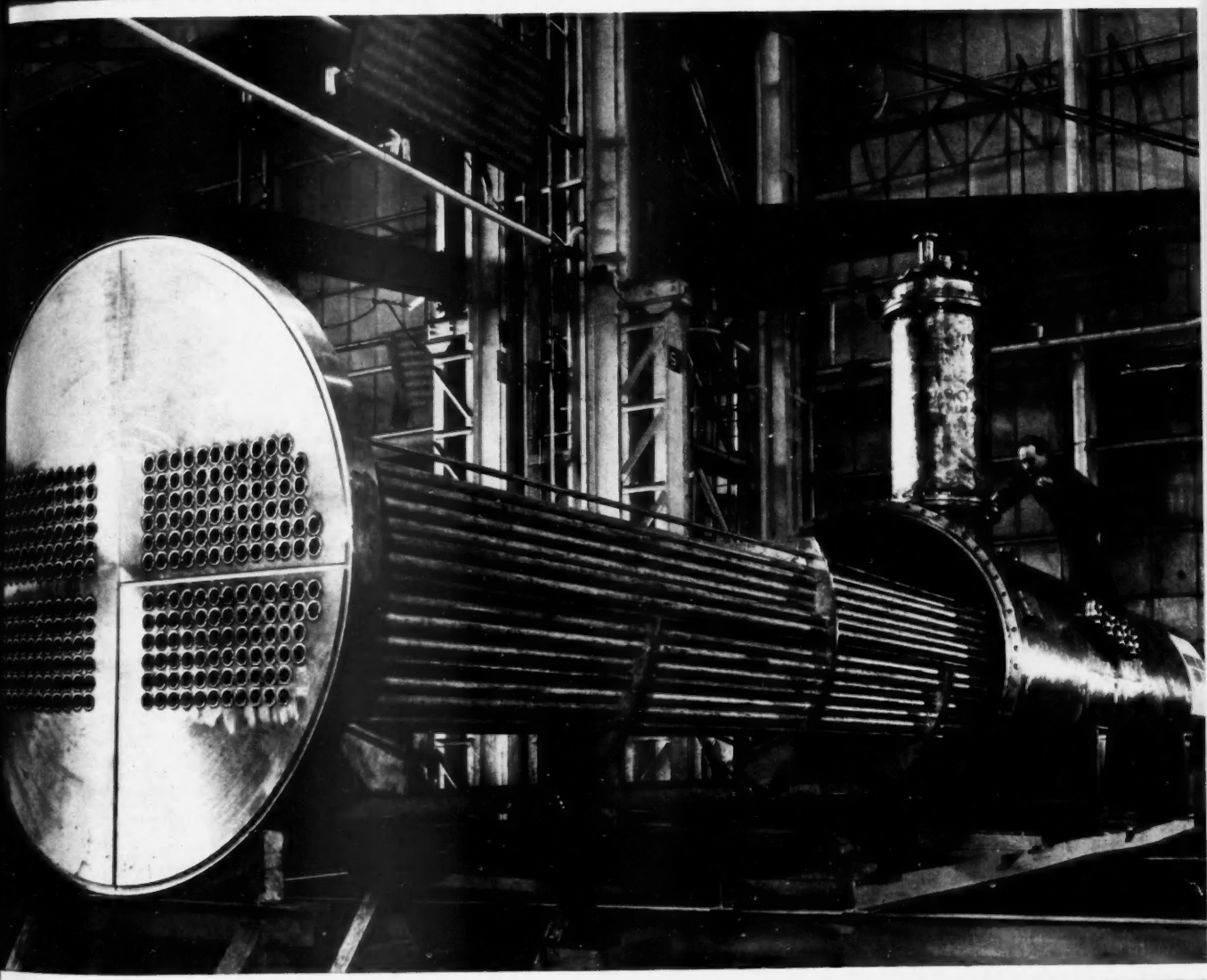

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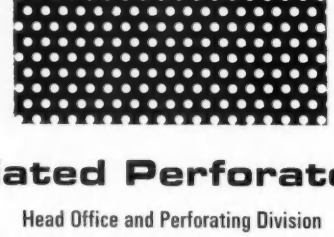

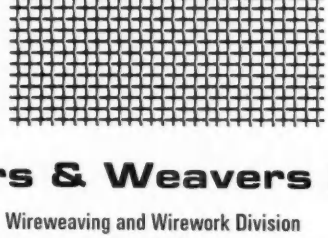

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Front cover photograph

Motherwell Bridge Thermal Limited are supplying the Power-Gas Corporation with four heavy duty units for the ammonia urea complex of Duslo NP Sala at Galanta, Czechoslovakia. This equipment – valued at £80,000 – brings the total of the company's export orders, including major contracts for Poland and Australia, to £1 million in the past 14 months. The picture shows one of the units, which is of stainless steel construction to material specification SA240-316L, nearing completion in Motherwell Bridge Thermal's production shops at Uphall, West Lothian.

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Trading opportunities in Surinam

By Michael D. W. McCann, M.B.E., First Secretary (Commercial), British High Commission, Georgetown, Guyana

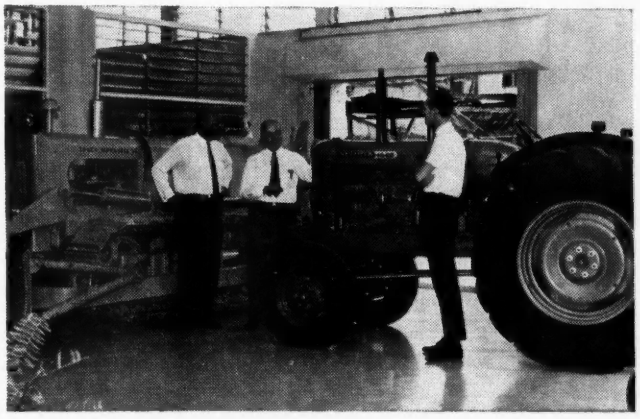
THIS ARTICLE is concerned with one of the very small markets which, in the past, has, perhaps, not received the attention it has deserved. This market is Surinam, formerly known as Dutch Guiana, which is an autonomous territorial unit of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and is an Associate Member of the European Economic Community.

Clearly, with a small population the market is limited and has in the past been neglected by the vast majority of British manufacturers and exporters. The latest year for which complete trade figures are available is 1965, in which year total imports were valued at £34 million and exports at £21 million; of these totals, imports from the United Kingdom were valued at £1.8 million and United Kingdom imports from Surinam were negligible at a figure of £193,000. The chief sources of supply for Surinam imports were the United States 46 per cent, the Netherlands 20 per cent, and the United Kingdom 5.7 per cent. It is interesting to note that our participation in the market has shown a gradual deterioration from 8.4 per cent in 1960 to the present level.

When I was appointed to Georgetown in January of this year and was informed that my responsibility also extended to Surinam, my immediate feeling was that, since the country was an integral part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, trade would be extremely difficult, and, being Dutch territory, I should be up against a language barrier. My first visit dispelled these two illusions. In the first case I quickly realized that because of complete freedom of access to the market, the United States, with its geographical advantage, was the main supplier, and in a very poor second came the Netherlands. The language barrier does not exist. Whilst most of the Surinam people converse together in Dutch, it has been my experience that, at least in Paramaribo, the capital city, English of a very fair standard is spoken by man, woman and child alike irrespective of race. There is another very curious language which is known as 'Takie Takie', which is the colloquial Surinam combination of Dutch, bits of English and Amerindian. This is completely unintelligible to the uninitiated.

My main impression from conversation with the Governor, officials and with businessmen is that everybody is delighted that the British are taking an increasing interest in their country. Our products bear a high reputation; and if manufacturers and exporters will devote a portion of their time to some wholehearted sales promotion in Surinam, there is no reason why our share of the market should not be increased considerably. Trade is 93 per cent liberalized, and only a few items such as office and domestic furniture, footwear and a few other items are subject to quantitative import control. There are no preferential customs duties and imports from all sources, including the Netherlands, have duties levied at exactly the same rates. As can be seen from the photographs accompanying this article, British tractors and office machinery are no strangers to the market. It is always pleasing to walk through the streets in Paramaribo and to note the preponderance of British motor cars in use by the very efficient police force, and of Landrovers in use by practically everybody who has reason to travel outside the capital city of Paramaribo.

Other British goods seen on show in the stores of Paramaribo are, of course, whisky and gin, pharmaceuticals, sanitary earthenware, tableware, small quantities of footwear, textiles, foodstuff, and builders' hardware; but there are not enough to be prominent, and there should be a wider spread of consumer goods in larger



Mr. H. J. de Vries (left) and Mr. M. McCann (centre) obviously impressed with the latest Nuffield and Marshall tractors at the de Vries showroom in Paramaribo, Surinam.

quantities in the enormous hardware stores and modern up-to-date supermarkets of Paramaribo. Of British capital equipment it is impossible to find a sign. Such factories as have been visited are equipped completely with United States, Dutch and German machinery, and these are factories of a type and size that could well have been supplied with machinery from the United Kingdom. By way of guidance it is interesting to note that imports into Surinam in 1965 fell roughly into the following categories:

Petroleum and petroleum products – 6.5 per cent
Raw and auxiliary materials – 42 per cent
Capital goods – 25 per cent
Consumer goods 26.5 per cent

There is, thus, opportunity, albeit limited, for most sectors of industry, but there are some limiting factors. The first is, of course, the geographical advantage enjoyed by the United States and the tremendous help provided by the USAID. The second is the fact that some of the main trading houses are subsidiaries of companies domiciled in the Netherlands or in Curacao, and which have a natural propensity to Dutch products. The third one is the fact that, as an Associate Member of the European Economic Community, Surinam enjoys the benefit of the EEC Development Fund as well as receiving tremendous capital aid from the Netherlands Government.

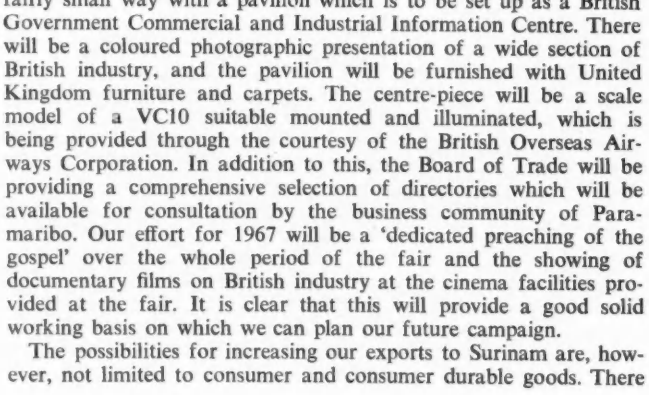
The geographical advantage enjoyed by the United States is slowly being eroded by increased shipping services from the United Kingdom both by the Booker Line and by the Dutch KNSM. With the recent addition of a new vessel to the Booker Line service, and one monthly KNSM service from Southampton, there is now a regular liner service to Paramaribo approximately every 14 days. The only way by which the three financial advantages enjoyed by the United States, Holland and the EEC can be in any way offset in the field of capital equipment, is by provision by United Kingdom manufacturers of adequate payment facilities for

(*Continued on next page*)

equipment for joint venture development projects and private industries.

This year the United Kingdom is participating for the first time in the Surinam Trade Fair which is to be held in Paramaribo from September 28 to October 10. This is a historic year in the history of Surinam, being the tercentenary of the signing of the Treaty of Breda under the provision of which Surinam was exchanged for Manhattan. The Governor of Surinam has welcomed our decision to participate in the fair. We shall be starting in a fairly small way with a pavilion which is to be set up as a British Government Commercial and Industrial Information Centre. There will be a coloured photographic presentation of a wide section of British industry, and the pavilion will be furnished with United Kingdom furniture and carpets. The centre-piece will be a scale model of a VC10 suitable mounted and illuminated, which is being provided through the courtesy of the British Overseas Airways Corporation. In addition to this, the Board of Trade will be providing a comprehensive selection of directories which will be available for consultation by the business community of Paramaribo. Our effort for 1967 will be a 'dedicated preaching of the gospel' over the whole period of the fair and the showing of documentary films on British industry at the cinema facilities provided at the fair. It is clear that this will provide a good solid working basis on which we can plan our future campaign.

The possibilities for increasing our exports to Surinam are, however, not limited to consumer and consumer durable goods. There



Mr. M. McCann (right), First Secretary (Commercial), Georgetown, responsible for Surinam, and Mr. R. G. Dunlop, Information Officer, inspect a display of Roneo office furniture and machinery at the showroom of Varekamp and Co., Roneo agents, in Paramaribo, Surinam.

are also two extensive fields which offer openings for capital equipment. The first of these is the Surinam Development Plan, which includes a wide range of projects, many of which are already under way, which calls for the expenditure of 194.6 million Surinam guilders, that is to say, a little over £37 million over the period 1967-1971.

The most hopeful opportunity, however, is undoubtedly the major project for the development of Western Surinam. The information given here is by way of being advance information, and firms who may be interested should, perhaps, at this juncture, limit their expressions of interest to placing it on record at the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade. At Kabalebo in Western Surinam new bauxite deposits have been discovered estimated to contain reserves of over one billion ton. This is high-quality bauxite situated on high ground, and in the main there is no overburden. An American organization is carrying out a feasibility study for the building of a dam at Avanavaro near the deposits to provide hydro energy for a new 660 megawatt hydro electric station. Based on this, it is planned to set up a new aluminium smelter which will bring the country's total productive capacity for aluminium ingots up to 220,000 tons. There will also be a number of supporting industries which will include caustic soda, anode materials, vinyl chloride and polyvinyl chloride. The building of the dam and the establishment of at least the hydro-electric station will not be completed for four years. At the earliest opportunity possible full information will be available through the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, and information will be given then of how and to whom United Kingdom firms interested should indicate their interest and make their offers.

BASIC FACTS ABOUT SURINAM

Surinam is situated on the north-east coast of South America between French Guiana on the east and Guyana (formerly British Guiana) on the west. It has an area of 62,000 square miles and a population of approximately 325,000, of which 120,000 live in the capital city of Paramaribo. It has a mixed population, of which 37 per cent are Creoles, 30 per cent East Indians, 16 per cent Indonesians, 12 per cent Bush Negroes and Amerindians and 5 per cent Europeans, United States citizens, Chinese and others. The very mixture of the races provides great variety of tastes and customs and leads to a very wide spread of demand for overseas manufactures.

The main wealth of Surinam derives from its bauxite deposits. Gold is also mined, and over the three-year period 1963 to 1965 the average annual production was in the region of 200 kilograms. There are proven deposits of laterite iron ore as well as of chromite and magnesite. Commercially viable deposits of petroleum have not yet been located, though there have been some hopeful signs and exploration is continuing, mostly on the coastal plain and the offshore area. Another bulwark of the economy is agriculture, and in 1965 there were 73,300 acres on the coastal strip planted to rice and 6,600 to sugar. Citrus fruits, bananas, peanuts, cocoa and coffee are also grown.

One of the main developments in recent years has been the building of a dam at Brokopondo on the Surinam River for the production of hydro-electric power. This project was carried out by a United States aluminium producer in partnership with the Government of Surinam. It was inaugurated in October 1965 with an output of 150 megawatts, and simultaneously an alumina refining plant and an aluminium smelter were inaugurated.

The basic economy of the country is stable and progressive. In order to illustrate the growing prosperity of Surinam it is interesting to note that their reserves of gold and foreign exchange, in spite of continued deficits on visible account, rose from $18 million (United States) in 1960 to $23.6 million (United States) in 1964, and $29 million (United States) in 1966. Other positive signs of progress are the increase of aircraft arrivals from a little over a thousand in 1960 to 2,273 in 1965, and the rise in inward shipping movements from 3.6 million GRT in 1960 to 5.9 million GRT in 1965. Over the same period the number of passenger cars in circulation rose from 4,960 to 7,387, and mopeds and motor cycles from 10,000 to 16,500.

EXPORT INQUIRIES

Most of the detailed information which British traders may need to help them sell their goods overseas can be obtained by contacting the nearest Regional Office of the Board of Trade or the Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757).

It may save you time if your export inquiries are sent in the first place to the Board of Trade rather than to Trade Commissioners or Commercial Officers overseas. A list of addresses of Regional Offices of the Board of Trade is given on page 255 of August 4 issue.

Overseas trade tour by Mr. George Darling

MR. GEORGE DARLING, Minister of State, Board of Trade, is to visit Malaysia, Singapore, New Zealand, Fiji and San Francisco. He will leave England on August 14 and return on September 15.

Mr. Darling will arrive in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia, on August 15, and will leave for Singapore on August 17. While in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore he will meet Ministers of both Governments and members of the large business communities.

The Minister of State will arrive in Wellington on August 20, as the guest of the New Zealand Government.

On August 21, Mr. Darling will attend the British Day reception at the International Trade Fair, Wellington. There will be 16 national displays at this Fair, which will open on August 17 and close on September 2. The British section, which has been organized by the Board of Trade, will be by far the largest – it covers 25,000 sq. ft., a fifth of the total exhibition area. The theme of the United Kingdom Atomic Energy Authority stand will be the 70 per cent more nuclear electricity produced by Britain than the rest of the world combined. Latest British techniques of spray steel making will be featured by the British Iron and Steel Federation. Other British exhibits will be photo-lettering equipment and type-casting machines, control gear and analytical instruments, protection materials and sports cars. Britain is New Zealand's largest customer and the strength of our participation at this triennial event is an indication of the interest British exporters have in this market.

While in Wellington Mr. Darling will have talks with New Zealand Ministers, and he will subsequently visit among other places Auckland, Christchurch, Hamilton and Napier. He will see a wide variety of New Zealand enterprises, notably a dairy factory, a geothermal power station and a paper mill.

Mr. Darling will fly to Fiji on September 10. This will be the first visit by a Board of Trade Minister to this territory in recent years. The purpose of his visit is to demonstrate United Kingdom interest in Fiji as a market. He will meet members of the Government and the commercial community.

Mr. Darling will arrive in San Francisco on September 13. He will have discussions about Britain's share of trade in this fast growing section of the United States market, and will also be the guest at a luncheon of the British-American Chamber of Commerce.

Annual Report on Bankruptcy and deeds of arrangement

THE ANNUAL Report on Bankruptcy for 1966 which was published on August 9 shows that in 1966 there were administered in England and Wales 3,706 receiving orders and administration orders, an increase of 302 compared with 1965.

The principal groups of trades and occupations affected were builders, directors and promoters of companies, grocery and provision retailers, farmers, restaurant and snack bar proprietors, hotel keepers and publicans, road haulage contractors, painters and decorators, confectioners-tobacconists-newsagents, vegetable and fruit retailers, and retail distributors of clothing and drapery. These 11 groups accounted for 1,649 failures.

The number of estates in which official and non-official trustees were released in 1966 totalled 3,290 as compared with 3,724 in 1965 and 4,163 in 1964. Details are given in the Report of the final financial results of their administration.

The Report also contains details of the result of 814 debtors' applications for discharge dealt with during the year (846 in 1965); of the 189 prosecutions concluded in respect of bankruptcy and other offences reported by the Official Receivers (185 in 1965); of the 200 deeds of arrangement registered in 1966 (206 in 1965) and of the 230 deeds of arrangement in respect of which final accounts were rendered (207 in 1965).

Copies of the 'Bankruptcy General Annual Report for the year 1966' are obtainable, price 4s., from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches (by post 4s. 3d. from HMSO, PO Box 569, London, S.E.1).

During a recent training course for overseas sales engineers organized by the Professional Components Division of The Plessey Company at Titchfield, Hampshire, the delegates were given a comprehensive tour of the Division, a part of the company's Components Group. Here, the delegates, who came from seven European countries and were at Titchfield for a week, are seen with Mr. J. A. Harper, divisional manager (centre) and Mr. G. C. Willingham, sales manager (extreme right) in the Division's relay production shop watching assembly of C.B. relays on one of the production flow lines.

Prevention of Fraud (Investments) Act, 1958

DEALERS IN SECURITIES

THE FOLLOWING changes have taken place during July in the lists of Licensed Dealers in Securities and Exempted Dealers in Securities under Sections 3 and 16 of the Act:

Licensed Dealers

Deletion

Investment Analysis Limited, 8/9 Hertford Street, London, W.1.

Change of Address

Henry Erin & Co., 32 Beaumont Street, Oxford.

Exempted Dealers

Additions

Nesbitt, Thomson Limited, 1 Union Court, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

Union Corporation (UK) Limited, Princes House, 95 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2.

Changes of Address

Lewis's Bank Limited, 71 Lombard Street, London, E.C.3.

P. P. Rodocanachi & Company Limited, 56-60 New Broad Street, London, E.C.2.

The Provincial Brokers Stock Exchange

Change of Address

Westlake & Co., Armada House, 170 Armada Way, Plymouth.

The Association of New York Stock Exchange Member Firms having Representation in the United Kingdom

Addition

Arthur Lipper London Limited, 27-32 Old Jewry, London, E.C.2.

The Association of Stock and Share Dealers

Deletion

Jeffcock, J.P., OBE, Century House, Shaftesbury Avenue, London, W.C.2.

Addition

Parkyn, Stephen, & Co. (Partners: A. S. D. Barrett and J. P. Jeffcock), Suite 65, 50 Sloane Street, London, S.W.1.

Consideration of mergers

IN CARRYING OUT their responsibilities under the Monopolies and Mergers Act, 1965, the Board of Trade have announced that on the information at present before them it is not their intention to refer the proposed merger between Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd. and Metal Industries Ltd. to the Monopolies Commission under the provisions of that Act.

'Costs and Charges in the Motor Repair and Servicing Industry'

REPORT NO. 37, 'Costs and Charges in the Motor Repairing and Servicing Industry', was produced by the Prices and Incomes Board on August 8 as Cmnd. Paper 3368. Copies are obtainable from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches, price 4s. (or 4s. 3d. by post).

'Fanfare for Britain'

'FANFARE FOR BRITAIN', an eight-page booklet produced by the Confederation of British Industry, sets out to counter 'the national bloodsport of self-denigration' by highlighting some of Britain's most outstanding industrial achievements. Aimed at assisting businessmen travelling abroad, the booklet, which is revised to July 1967, can be obtained from the CBI, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

Patents (Amendment No. 2) Rules 1967

THE Patents (Amendment No. 2) Rules, 1967, which come into force on October 7, 1967, increase from £10 to £14 the fee payable on filing a complete specification.

Copies of the Rules (SI 1967 No. 1171) may be obtained from the Patent Office Sale Branch, Block C, Station Square House, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent, from the Patent Office Sale Counter, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2, or from HMSO at the usual addresses: price 5d. (by post 8d.).

The Trade Marks (Amendment) Rules, 1967

NOTICE IS HEREBY given in pursuance of sub-section 3 of Section 40 of the Trade Marks Act, 1938, that the Board of Trade intend to make Rules under that Act amending the existing Rules by increasing by £1 the fees payable on application for the registration of a trade mark, and by increasing by £3 the fees payable on the renewal of the registration of a trade mark, as from November 15, 1967. Copies of the draft Rules may be obtained from Sale Branch, Patent Office, Block C, Station Square House, St. Mary Cray, Orpington, Kent. Copies may also be obtained at the Sale Branch counter, Patent Office, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2 and from HMSO at the usual addresses; price 8d. (by post 11d.).

Any person who desires to make representations for consideration before the Rules are finally settled should do so on or before September 9, 1967. Representations should be addressed to the Comptroller General, Industrial Property and Copyright Department, Board of Trade, 25, Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C.2.

These draft Rules supersede and replace the draft Rules of which notice was given in this *Journal* on June 1 and 7, 1967.

OVERSEAS CABLES

The attention of British firms is drawn to the necessity of including their name and full postal address when cabling an overseas firm for the first time. There is no comprehensive directory of cable addresses, and commercial departments in British Embassies are often unable to help local firms who ask them to trace British firms from their cable address.

Sir Walter Barrie appointed to ECGD Advisory Council

THE Exports Credits Guarantee Department announces that the President of the Board of Trade has appointed Sir Walter Barrie to the Export Guarantees Advisory Council: the Council advises the Department on its 'commercial' operations.

Sir Walter Barrie is a past chairman of Lloyd's and a director of the Westminster Bank.

ECGD backs £2.8 million contract for another bulk carrier for Norway

THE EXPORT Credits Guarantee Department has signed a Financial Guarantee covering the financing of a 74,800 tons deadweight bulk carrier worth approximately £2.8 million for Tønnevolds Rederi A/S of Grimstad, Norway.

The vessel, the order for which was placed in December 1965, is due for delivery in November 1968 and is being built by Harland and Wolff Ltd. of Belfast.

The loan is for about £2.24 million, will be managed by Hambros Bank Ltd., acting on behalf of the Midland Bank Ltd. and themselves and is repayable over a period of 10 years.

Regulations ban sale of celluloid toys

REGULATIONS MADE BY the Home Secretary under the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, and published on August 4, prohibit the sale of celluloid toys and prescribe limits for the amount of lead and certain other toxic ingredients which may be present in paint used on toys. The ban on celluloid toys implements a recommendation made by the Molony Committee on Consumer Protection. Although other plastics have largely displaced celluloid, the case of the imported rag dolls with celluloid faces which were found to be on sale a few months ago shows that the danger of celluloid toys still exists.

Electron gun for thirty shillings

HARWELL SCIENTISTS have produced a potential new method for industrial cutting and welding. A description of their work in glow discharge techniques is given in the August issue of *New Technology*, which was published on August 4.

The new method will be able to do at a lower cost many things now done by high-vacuum electron beam techniques – and a good deal more besides. One glow discharge electron gun has been made in the laboratory for as little as 30s.

Other articles in the issue deal with techniques of scientific photography and with the help and advice which the Aeronautical Inspection Directorate can give on quality standards and inspection to technologists in other industries.

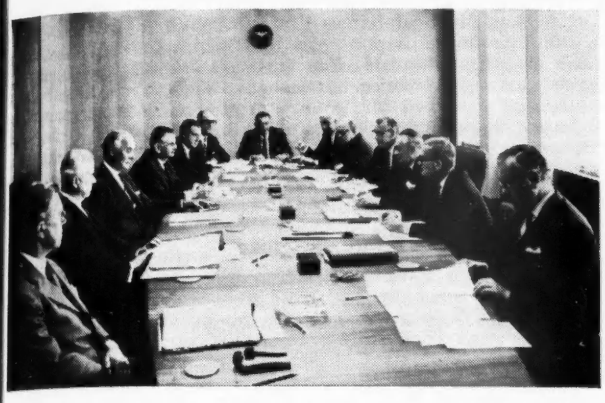
Note:

New Technology is published monthly by the Ministry of Technology with the co-operation of the Central Office of Information. It is distributed free to management in industry, commerce and finance, in the worlds of engineering, science and education. *New Technology* is obtainable on application to the Central Office of Information, Hercules Road, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S.E.1 (Tel. 01-928 2345, Ext. 414).

Application for removal of import duty on certain sheep and lamb skin leather

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the removal of the import duty on dressed sheep and lamb skin leather, chrome tanned and coloured black, of a thickness not exceeding 0.20 millimetres.

A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for the statement of case, together with an undetraking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than August 21, 1967.



The National Research Development Corporation held its 200th board meeting in London recently. During its 18 years of operation the Corporation has examined the commercial feasibility of some 16,000 inventions, negotiated 1,000 manufacturing licences, and financially supported 275 others, including the hovercraft, the Dracone liquid container, the fuel cell, and many computer projects. Seen in the Corporation's board room at Kingsgate House, Victoria, are: Mr. W. Makinson (head of table); (left of picture from top to bottom), Dr. B. J. A. Bard, Sir James Steel, Dr. H. M. Finniston, Mr. Ian W. Macdonald, Mr. G. C. Gaut, and Professor Jack Diamond; (right of picture top to bottom), Mr. Alexander Ross, Professor Sir Charles Dodds, Mr. J. C. Duckworth (managing director), Sir William Black (chairman), Mr. R. A. E. Walker (secretary), and Mr. D. Hennessey (deputy managing director).

Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemption from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Interested parties who wish to make representations should address them to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, giving the respective reference shown below and stating whether their names may be passed to the applicants for temporary exemption. Representation should be received by August 25, 1967.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
27.07	Pyridine bases, having a basicity equivalent to not less than 7·0 millilitres and not more than 12·5 millilitres of 1·0 N sulphuric acid solution when estimated by method No. RB 1-62 of 'Standard Methods for Testing Tar and its Products' published by the Standardisation of Tar Products Test Committee	Mixed pyridine bases; crude mixed pyridine bases	December 31, 1967	13037
29.14	Dichloroacetyl chloride .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1967	13066
29.43	L-Arabinose . .	As in previous column .	December 31, 1967	5300

NOTE: *Withdrawal of application:*
Interested parties will wish to know that the application for temporary exemption from import duty of Nickel sulphate (28.38) published on March 31 (page 810) in the *Board of Trade Journal* has been withdrawn.

Prohibition of imports of ferro-chromium made from embargoed Rhodesian materials

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that with effect from August 8, 1967, save for certain transitional arrangements, the ban on imports of goods of Rhodesian origin without an import licence has been extended to include import from any source of ferro-chromium manufactured or processed from, or partly from, or containing, goods exported from Southern Rhodesia on or after December 23, 1966, and covered by the Southern Rhodesia (Prohibited Trade and Dealings) Order, 1966. The Open General Import Licence has been amended accordingly.

This Amendment to the Open General Licence will reinforce our implementation of the UN Security Council Resolution No. 232 of December 16, 1966. At present our legislation implementing that Resolution (the Southern Rhodesia (Prohibited Trade and Dealings) Order, 1966) bans the importation of both Rhodesia ferro-chromium and Rhodesian chrome ore (chrome ore is used extensively in the manufacture of ferro-chromium); but it does not cover the importation of ferro-chromium made outside Rhodesia from Rhodesian chrome ore embargoed by the United Nations Resolution. The amendment to the Open General Import Licence will close this gap in our sanctions legislation.

Transitional arrangements

Ferro-chromium covered by the ban imported on or before September 19, 1967, and which can be shown to the satisfaction of HM Customs to have been in transit to the United Kingdom on August 8, 1967, will be admitted without the production of an import licence.

For a period of three calendar months from August 8, 1967, imports of ferro-chromium covered by the ban which can be shown to the satisfaction of the Board of Trade to have been purchased and fully paid for (not merely contracted for) by United Kingdom importers before that date will be admitted under licence. Application for licences should be made to the Import Licensing Branch of the Board of Trade at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1. Licences will cease to be valid after November 7, 1967.

Amendment No. 3 to the Open General Import Licence, removing the ferro-chromium covered by this notice from the scope of the Licence is on sale now.

Ferro-chromium not covered by the ban

A Notice to Importers (No. 1194) which is being issued by the Board of Trade includes information on HM Customs' requirements about ferro-chromium imported on or after August 8, 1967, which have not been made from Rhodesian materials.

Application for removal of import duty on hazelnuts, not in shell

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for removal of the import duty on hazelnuts, not in shell, which are classified to Tariff sub-heading 08.05(B).

A statement of the applicant's case will be made available to interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed to the applicants for reply. Requests for the statement of case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed in writing to the Board of Trade (Tariff Division), 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, not later than August 29, 1967.

SUBSCRIPTION AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscription and sales inquiries should be addressed to HMSO at any of the following addresses: 49 *High Holborn, London, W.C.1;* 423 *Oxford St., London, W.1;* 13*A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; Brazennose St., Manchester 2;* 35 *Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5;* 109 *St. Mary St., Cardiff;* 50 *Fairfax St., Bristol 1;* 7-11 *Linenhall St., Belfast 1; or through any bookseller.*

New chairman for BNEC Latin America

MR. J. PETER FORD has accepted the invitation of Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, to become chairman of BNEC Latin America, in succession to Mr. H. Leslie Bowes, CBE, who expressed a wish when appointed in the spring of 1966 to relinquish the chairmanship at the end of this year.

The President has accepted Mr. Bowes' resignation with much regret. Mr. Bowes, a former chairman of Royal Mail Lines Ltd., has served on the British National Export Council's Latin American committee since its formation in October 1964. During that time he has made numerous tours of Central and South America and returned to encourage industrialists throughout Britain to seize the growing number of opportunities to increase trade in the area.

Mr. Peter Ford's first duty as chairman elect was to leave on August 6 for a 2½ weeks' business visit to Brazil, Argentina and Uruguay, combining BNEC interests with those of Plessey's.

Mission to Lyons

BNEC Export Council for Europe is sponsoring a mixed mission to Lyons as a follow-up to the British Week. The mission will take place between September 18-23. Firms wishing to take part should contact: BNEC Missions Section, 6/14, Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1. Telephone: 01-930 3121.

Trading with New Zealand supplement

A 44 PAGE illustrated supplement on 'Trading with New Zealand' was published in the *Board of Trade Journal*, of July 28. A free copy can be obtained from the Library, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.

The list of addresses on page 34 of the supplement should read as follows:-

Tariffs, Market Information, Agents

Board of Trade, Export Services Branch and Export Information Centre, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Tel. 01-248 5757. Regional Offices, see page 39.

British High Commission in New Zealand, Commercial Department, Government Life Insurance Building, Custom House Quay, PO Box 369, Wellington.

British High Commission, Auckland Office, Commercial Department, 9th Floor, Norwich Union Building, Queen Street, Private Bag, Auckland.

British High Commission, Christchurch Office, Commercial Department, PO Box 1762, 112 Hereford Street, Christchurch.

Exhibitions and Fairs

Overseas Trade Fairs Directorate, Broadway Buildings, 54 Broadway, London, S.W.1. Tel. 01-222 7877.

Export Credit Insurance

Exports Credits Guarantee Department, Head Office, 57-59 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. Tel. 01-666 6699.

Tariff Problems, Promotional Activities

British Trade Association of New Zealand, 506 Commercial Travellers' Building, Wellington, PO Box 2286.

British National Export Council

New Zealand Committee, 6-14 Dean Farrar Street, London, S.W.1. Tel. 01-930 3121.

Commercial Information

Association of British Chambers of Commerce, 68 Queen Street, London, E.C.4. Tel. 01-248 7211.

Confederation of British Industries, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. Tel. 01-930 6711.

British Export Houses Association, 69 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. Tel. 01-248 4444.

New Zealand Government Offices in London

The Senior New Zealand Trade Commissioner and Trade and Customs Departments, New Zealand House, Haymarket, London.

Selling to United States

THE BRITISH National Export Council has set up a special group to stimulate further export sales to America following a slowing down in the growth rate since the beginning of the year. BNEC United States of America has named a Trade Procurement Committee and appointed Mr. Andrew Young as its representative to maintain and develop liaison with manufacturers throughout Britain on a personal contact basis. The Procurement Committee is particularly interested in American corporations engaged in the aircraft, aerospace and avionics fields and corporations whose procurement policies embrace overseas supplies.

The committee plans to put out inquiries to British manufacturers and to ensure that business opportunities are developed to the maximum. It will have the co-operation and support of the Ministry of Technology and close liaison with British American Chambers of Commerce and with the British Consular posts in American areas where there is a potential for British goods.

Mr. Arthur T. Wright, deputy general export manager of the English Electric Company Limited is the chairman of the new committee whose members are: Mr. David R. Micklem, marketing director, Engineering Group, Vickers Ltd.; Mr. Alan Shipley, chairman, Adcock & Shipley Ltd.; Mr. J. S. Norman, deputy director, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade; Mr. Ronald Woods, Ministry of Technology. Mr. James L. Hutcheson of BNEC is the secretary.

Vasca trade mission to the United States

A TRADE MISSION, which is due to arrive in New York on August 20, is the first collective operation by the British valve and semi-conductor industry in the United States market.

It has been arranged by the Electronic Valve and Semiconductor Manufacturers' Association (VASCA) in conjunction with the British National Export Council, and will be led by Mr. C. F. Machin, a director of Mullard Limited. The official tour, which will take in a visit to San Francisco at the time of the Western Electronics Show and Convention, ends on September 2, but some individual members of the party are extending their stay after this date. The aim of the mission is primarily to expand the sales of the products of the British valve and semi-conductor industry in the United States.

Spanish industrial mission for Britain

A 12-MAN MISSION from Spanish industry is to visit Britain, October 1-6 for talks with the London Chamber of Commerce. The mission, which is being organized by the Madrid Chamber of Industry, is part of a drive by the Iberian Section of the London Chamber to stimulate practical contacts between its own members and Spanish industrialists.

The main theme of the talks will be licensing agreements and technical co-operation between British and Spanish firms. The members of the mission are mostly representatives of large capital goods concern and are seeking British know-how and co-operation in future development.

Anglo/Japanese electronics conference

A THREE-DAY electronics symposium will be held in Kyoto, Japan, from September 21 to 23, 1967, sponsored by the Electronics Engineering Association and BNEC Asia.

The British delegation will be led by Sir Robert Watson-Watt, FRS, a pioneer of radar.

ABCC merchanting trends inquiry

THIS REPORT by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce summarizes the results of the 17th inquiry into the experience and expectations of United Kingdom merchants engaged in foreign trade. A good deal of the increased confidence in evidence four months ago about the general business situation and export prospects appears to have evaporated. Over a third of the respondents are less optimistic in both respects than they were in the spring and only about 10 per cent are more optimistic. Most importers expect little change, but on balance some decline in the rate of orders placed abroad, in import arrivals and in the level of outstanding orders is forecast. A quarter of the import merchants expect prices to rise.

The Dock and Harbour Authorities Association

MR. MORTON DUFF OLIPHANT, M.B.E., T.D., is to succeed Viscount Simon as president of the Dock and Harbour Authorities Association. Mr. Oliphant who has been a vice-chairman of the Association since 1965 is chairman of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board. He is managing director of Tate and Lyle Ltd. in Liverpool and a director of Martins Bank and other companies.

The Institute of Packaging education courses

PACKAGING education courses organized by branches of The Institute of Packaging begin in September at 10 colleges of technology, technical colleges and other educational centres. An article on Packaging in Export appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 7, 1966.

'Very good results' reported from N. American mission

'A REALLY GOOD venture, and for some members very very good' is the verdict of Mr. William H. Stevens, leader of a 15-man mission to the United States and Canada from May 21 to June 8, in his report to the Edinburgh Chamber of Commerce Export Group, who, with the Scottish Thistle Export Group, organized the mission.

The mission visited the United States, then Canada, then returned to the United States. This created travelling, currency and customs problems, reported Mr. Stevens and suggested that if two countries are to be visited in a mission it would be preferable for one country to be visited, and then the other and to return home direct from the latter.

Mr. Stevens also suggested that the leader of a mission should make a reconnaissance at least four to six weeks before the mission arrived. Mixed missions, he said, encouraged firms which would not otherwise tackle the export market, to explore new possibilities overseas.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

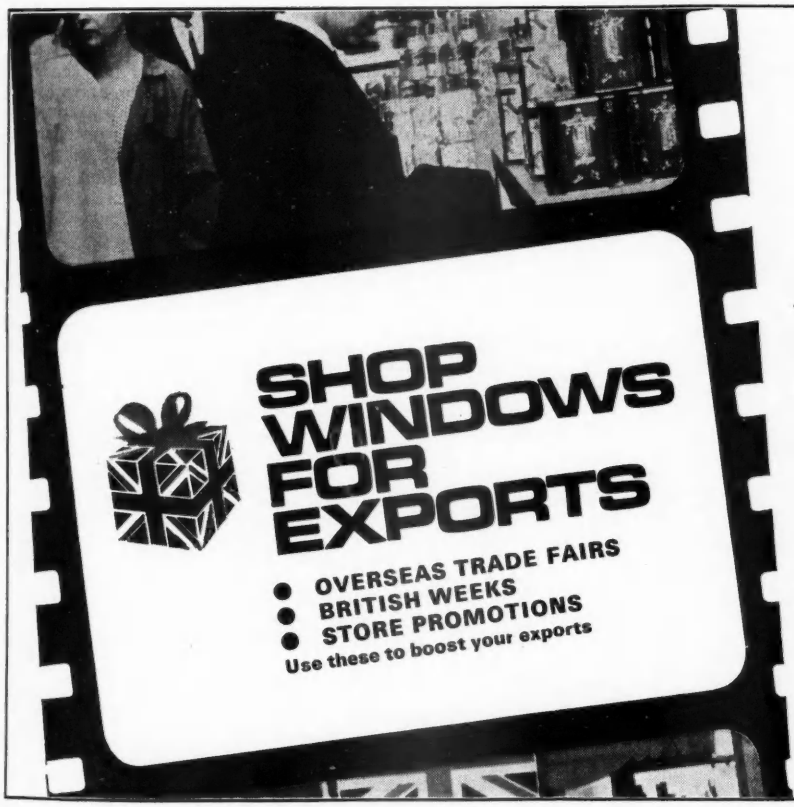
UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the following patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	July 5, 1967	
952,729	Advance Glove Manufacturing Company	Method of and apparatus for making three-dimensional wearing apparel
1,041,198	Nadella S.A., Pitner, Alfred	Segmented cages for roller or needle bearings
	July 6, 1967	
940,676	Nathan, Amos	Electronic analog multiplier
	July 8, 1967	
919,530	Castaigne, Albert	A process for the production of an amino acid complex
948,511	OTK:N Puu Asakeyhtio	Chip board manufacture
960,923	OTK:N Puu Asakeyhtio	Chip board manufacture
980,532	Garner Motors Limited	Collapsible screens
1,002,686	Solvay & Cie	Polymerization of olefins
1,041,538	Otto B May Inc	Monoazo dyes
	July 12, 1967	
911,446	Commissariat à l'Energie Atomique	Improvements in portable apparatus for protection against radio active aerosols
938,343	Société Lorraine de Laminage Continu 'Sollac'	Machine for subjecting metal to bending tests
943,994	Langaugne, Henry Jean	Production of cast iron
957,306	Commissariat à L'Energie Atomique	Distribution unit for radio active solutions, particularly solutions emitting gamma rays
966,130	Commissariat à L'Energie Atomique	Thermionic converters
971,935	Giovanni Bonmartini	Device for acoustic repetition of light signals on motor vehicles
977,908	Blaupunkt-Werke G.m.b.H.	Electric switches
1,000,149	Matthias Spencer & Sons Limited	Cutter chains
1,021,015	Gevaert Photo-Producten N.V.	Photographic silver complex diffusion transfer materials and processes
1,051,444	Glaverbel	Apparatus for transporting sheet material

Any person who claims that the patentee at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of the endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller.

The Patents Office.



A New Film for all Exporters

This 24-minute, 16mm film in colour, called 'Shop Windows for Exports', has been produced for the Board of Trade by the Central Office of Information. It describes the merits and differences of Overseas Trade Fairs, British Weeks and Store Promotions and shows how a manufacturer can select those 'Shop Windows' best suited for his products.

Copies of this film are available on hire from:

Central Film Library, Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3.
Phone: 01-743-5555.

Aviation and Shipping

Flight time limitations

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that, after consultations with the interested parties over the past year, they are introducing new measures to reduce the risk of accidents arising from excessive fatigue on the part of air crew. The main features are:

1. The Board of Trade have prepared guidelines to assist operators in carrying out the obligations they already have under the Air Navigation Order, 1966, to ensure that air crew are not subjected to excessive fatigue. As from January 1, 1968, operators will be expected to use these guidelines as the basis for the relevant parts of their Operations Manuals. The operators' practices will be scrutinized by the Director of Aviation Safety with the assistance of aeromedical specialists.
2. The Board of Trade propose to introduce amendments to the Air Navigation Order, 1966, to reduce from 115 hours to 100 hours the flight time in any consecutive period of 28 days in respect of flight crew.
3. The Board of Trade proposed amendments also require operators to establish flying duty period limitations and minimum rest periods for cabin staff to ensure that in the event of emergency the efficiency of cabin staff is not reduced by excessive fatigue.

The guidelines, which will be reviewed periodically in the light of experience and of advances in aeromedical knowledge of fatigue, contain some general remarks on work/rest cycles, including the effect of physical environment, pre-flight activities and time zone changes. They indicate the need for increased rest periods in certain circumstances and describe factors which should be taken into account by operators in establishing flying duty periods and rest periods suited to their own types of operation. For crews with two or more pilots, a 'norm' of 12 hours flying duty period is regarded as a maximum for scheduling purposes, subject to adjustment in the light of favourable or unfavourable factors. For example, an increase above the norm may be permitted if an additional crew member is on duty, but the norm should be reduced where more than five sectors have to be flown.

Air Traffic Control Evaluation Unit: Middle Airspace Simulation

THE NEW London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton is planned to be fully operational in 1970. Control techniques of a kind not previously employed in the United Kingdom will be used at the new Centre. To support these, a complex computer system will be used to process flight data for display to controllers and to transfer data from one controller to another, or from one group of controllers to others. It will also facilitate the transmission of flight plans from certain airfields in the London area directly into the Control Centre and from the centre to other centres.

Two years ago, the Air Traffic Control Evaluation Unit at Hurn Airport began a programme of evaluations, conducted under simulated operational conditions, to test and refine the systems and techniques planned for the new centre. Four evaluations have been completed; a fifth is in progress; and others are being prepared for conduct during the next 18 months.

The evaluation now in progress is concerned with the ATC system planned for aircraft which will fly in the Middle Airspace (i.e. the airspace outside controlled airspace – the Airways system – between the levels 5,000 to 25,000 feet) and which will be operated by Military Controllers. This system, which is basically a radar control system, makes use of automation to present aircraft data on electronic data displays and to facilitate the transfer and updating of that data. These latter functions are performed by the Johnson Touch Display system working in association with a central data processor. The touch displays are operated by controllers or their assistants, when required, during the performance of their normal control tasks.

The specific objectives of this evaluation are, very broadly:

(a) To test the viability, efficiency and capacity of an ATC system in which one controller (acting as an allocator) allots the traffic for control to separate controllers on a basis of capacity for additional workload, and

(b) To test the efficiency of the electronic data display and touch display systems as tools to support the main ATC system.

For the purposes of the evaluation, a complete, coherent portion of the planned operational system has been set up in the experimental operations room at the ATCEU, Hurn. This comprises one allocator pjosition, two middle airspace controllers positions, one airfield position and ond controlled airspace position. These have been constructed complete with radar displays, electronic data displays, and touch displays and deployed in near-replica of those to be used at West Drayton. The electronic data displays and touch displays are driven by the Unit's 'Euclid' digital computer system. The area in which the simulated trial is being practised is that contained vertically between 5,000 and 25,000 feet and between the parallel of latitude 5020N and 5300N and the meridians of longitude 0° and 5° West. This area contains busy middle airspace activity and, because it also embraces some of the busiest controlled airspace airways, and part of the London Terminal Control area, presents the greatest problems to the middle airspace controllers, who also control aircraft crossing airways. The simulated traffic for the system under test is provided by the Unit's analogue radar target simulator from traffic samples specially designed to test difficult situations likely to be encountered in the 1970s.

The evaluation began on July 17 and should be completed by August 11. The subjective indications so far are that the electronic data display and touch display systems will prove to be a great boon in this type of air traffic control system, but it is too early to give much detail about the system as a whole, because subjective assessments will continue throughout the trials and quantitative data is being collected continuously. Until these data are properly analysed, the positive conclusions of the trial will not be known.

Appointment to Council of Air Registration Board

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce the re-appointment of Captain Lawrence Taylor as a member of the Council of the Air Registration Board for a further period of two years.

Notes:

Captain Taylor has served on the Council of the Air Registration Board during the last two years. He is a senior captain of British Overseas Airways Corporation.

The Civil Aviation Act, 1949 provides for the appointment by the Board of Trade of two members of the Council of the Air Registration Board, one of whom shall be a person who has had not less than five years' professional experience as a pilot of civil aircraft.

Superintendent of NPL Ship Division

THE MINISTRY OF TECHNOLOGY announce that Mr. J. A. H. Paffett, at present holding the Chair of Naval Architecture at the Royal Naval College, Greenwich, has been appointed Superintendent of the Ship Division of the Ministry of Technology's National Physical Laboratory, with effect from September 1, 1967. Mr. Paffett takes over from Mr. A. Silverleaf, who has held the post from February 1962 and is now Deputy Director (C) at the NPL.

BOAC's annual report

THE BRITISH Overseas Airways Corporation's annual report and accounts for the year ended March 31, 1967, was published as House of Commons Paper 578 by HMSO on August 3 (price 8s.).

BOAC again reports improved results compared with last year's figures. Thus:

Output	1347.3m ctms	+10.9 per cent
Passenger traffic	4879.3m passenger miles	+ 9.8 per cent
Cargo	182.6m ltms	+35.4 per cent
Revenue	£137.4m	+10.2 per cent
Expenditure	£114.1m	+ 9.7 per cent
Operating surplus	£23.3m	+£2.6m
Group profit of the year attributable to BOAC	£23.9m	+£15.9m
Dividend	£5.25m	+50.0 per cent

This year the accounts enabled BOAC to propose to the Board of Trade an increase in the dividend to 15 per cent but, in doing so the Corporation felt obliged to inquire whether such an increase both in absolute amount and in percentage would be contrary to the Government's policy for restraint in wages and dividends. The view has been taken that the Corporation's proposals are acceptable in all the circumstances and the dividend has thus been increased by 50.0 per cent.

The adoption of a lower cargo density, which was reported last year, has had an important effect on all statistics relating to capacity ton miles and in order to provide a valid comparison with 1965/66 last year's output has been adjusted to the new basis in arriving at the percentage increase quoted above. Statistical comparisons must, therefore, be made with caution and where appropriate a break in the graphical presentation or other suitable annotation will be made.

More comprehensive annual statistics are being published this year as a separate section of the report and accounts. Where these statistics speak for themselves, no attempt is being made to incorporate the same information in the verbal narrative. Furthermore, routine activities which have continued from previous years without significant change are being taken as read. All this means a shorter report but, at the same time, matters of real significance can be treated in greater detail than would otherwise be possible.

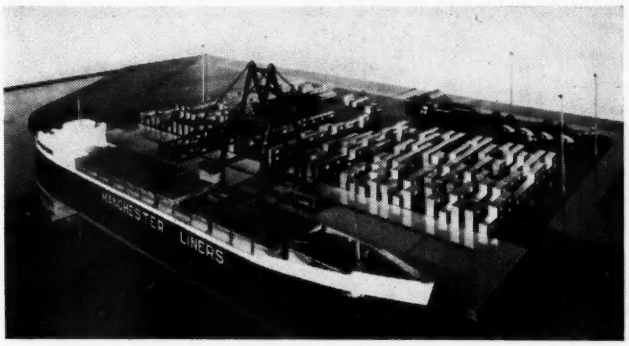
New Manchester-Montreal container ship service

A FULLY CONTAINERIZED ocean freight service operating on an all-year-round basis between the port of Manchester and Montreal, using 12,000-ton ships with ice-breaker bows, will be inaugurated at the end of next year.

Manchester Liners Ltd., said to be Britain's leading shipping line to the St. Lawrence Seaway ports, will use three new ships on a weekly service to and from Montreal, it was announced in Manchester recently.

The three new ships, being built on the River Tees by Smith's Dock Company Limited, will be phased into service as they are commissioned commencing the end of November 1968, preparatory to the regular weekly schedule from March 1969.

The ships will be 530 ft. in length, fitted with cellular slotted holds to carry 500 standard 20 ft. by 8 ft. by 8 ft. containers – with certain special modifications to suit particular types of cargo. The vessels will be capable of 21 knots, giving a transit time from Manchester to Montreal of six and a half days with a planned turn-round time at each end of between 36 and 48 hours.



This model of the proposed container terminal at Manchester Docks shows one of three new 500-container ships now on order for Manchester Liners, a Stothert and Pitt container crane and Clark van carriers operating in a five-acre marshalling yard.

The capital investment involved in the ships, containers and port equipment at Manchester and Montreal will be about £10 million. Manchester Liners, with the friendly co-operation of the Port of Manchester and Port Authorities in Montreal, have operated the North Atlantic Service for practically 70 years.

First-class container terminals with suitable gantry cranes and container handling equipment have been provided at both ports. The Port of Manchester will operate the terminal, stacking containers with van carriers and operating closely with the line to ensure quick handling to and from all inland carriers.

In Montreal the National Harbours Board has made available Sections 69 and 70, close by Montreal itself and within a mile of a link road to the trans-Canada highway providing first-class coast-to-coast road access. There is also a direct rail connection with the terminal which is of great importance in Canada because of the great distances involved. The Montreal terminal will be operated with van carriers and special rail transfer equipment by the line's Canadian agents, Messrs. Furness, Withy and Co. Limited.

Civil aircraft accident report

A BOARD OF TRADE report on the accident to Piper PA23 Series 160 G-ATFZ at Loxhill, Hascombe, near Godalming, Surrey, on September 1, 1966 has been published by HMSO (CAP 287). Copies may be obtained from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches, price 2s., by post 2s. 3d.

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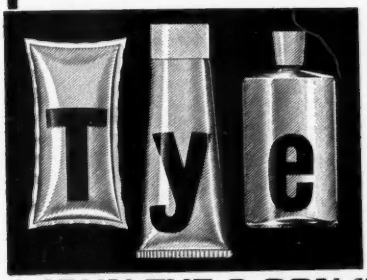

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Parliamentary Answers

Below is a selection of Parliamentary answers unavoidably held over from last week of interest to trade and industry

TUESDAY, JULY 25

Supersonic aircraft

A Member asked the President of the Board of Trade if he was aware that any damage done by supersonic aircraft would be as serious in rural areas of Scotland and Wales as in the London area; and if he would give an assurance that, if the noise of the supersonic bangs was proved to be unacceptable for large cities, the protection offered to such centres of population would be applied to the whole country.

Mr. Douglas Jay replied that it would be some years before civil supersonic aircraft were in regular service. He was considering the extent and nature of any restrictions to be imposed on such aircraft, and he confirmed that the problems of rural areas would be fully examined.

New factories

Asked if he would draw up a list of goods imported into Great Britain, with a view to examining the possibility of their being manufactured in development districts in Great Britain; and if he would examine the possibility of setting up factories in the North-east of England and other development districts for this purpose, Mr. Jay said that a wide range of Government assistance, including the provision of advance factories, was available to encourage the establishment of new projects, including import-saving projects, in the development areas.

Pearson Report on Shipping

Questioned on what steps he was taking to implement the recommendations of the Pearson Report on Shipping; and if he would issue a statement as to future legislation on this matter, Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, Minister of State, Board of Trade, replied that he was discussing with representatives of the shipping industry how the recommendations of the report about revision of the Merchant Shipping Acts should be implemented, with a view to preparing legislation for this purpose.

Air flights over South West London

Asked how many aeroplanes passed over the City of Westminster or the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea during the first 16 days of July and how many of them failed to comply with regulations with respect to noise or height, Lord Walston, Parliamentary Secretary, Board of Trade, said that it was estimated that approximately 2,800 of the aircraft using Heathrow during this period passed over the City of Westminster or the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea. There may also have been a number of high-level overflying aircraft. There was no regular monitoring of the heights of aircraft in this area, but spot checks and surveys made in the past had shown that pilots rarely deviated significantly from the height clearances given to them by Air Traffic Control. There was no specific regulations covering noise in this area; noise was controlled by regulations covering the height at which aircraft flew. There was no evidence that any of the aircraft during this period came below the authorized height.

Rhodesia

The Prime Minister's statement on Rhodesia and the discussion which followed it is reported in *Hansard*, cols. 325-332.

Furniture Industry Development Council

The debate on the approval of the Furniture Industry Development Council (Amendment No. 3) Order, 1967, which was opened by Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, is reported in *Hansard*, cols. 242-272.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26

Policy on dumped foodstuffs

A Member asked the President by what criteria it was his policy to decide on the admission of dumped and subsidized exports of foodstuffs. The President answered that before anti-dumping or countervailing duties could be imposed the Board of Trade must be satisfied that dumped or subsidized imports were causing or threatening material injury to an industry in the United Kingdom, and that the imposition of duties would be in the national interest. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was always consulted and given full opportunity to advise.

White Paper on EEC membership

'There is no intention at present to publish a White Paper on this subject,' said the President answering a Member who asked if he would publish a White Paper on the trading and industrial consequences of Great Britain's application to join the Common Market.

Colliery closures

A Member asked whether in view of the proposals to close Mosley Common Colliery and Bedford Colliery in October and thereby rendering approximately 3,500 men jobless in addition to those who had suffered through progressive mill closures in the Leigh area, if he would now grant development area status to the towns of Leigh, Atherton and Tyldesley.

Mr. George Darling, Minister of State, Board of Trade, said that he was informed that no final decision had yet been taken to close these collieries in October. They were already operating a liberal idc policy in the area and he did not consider designation as a development area would be justified.

S.W. Development Area

Mr. Darling was asked whether, in view of the recommendations of the South-west Economic Planning Council in A Region with a Future, he was considering the extension of the South-western Development Area.

He replied that this and other recommendations in the report would be given careful consideration.

Southend Airport

A Member asked what steps were being taken to ensure that the best technical means were employed to minimize the noise nuisance caused by jet aircraft using Southend Municipal Airport, and also to limit night flying by such aircraft.

Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu replied: 'My rt. hon. Friend has no powers to impose at Southend Airport noise abatement measures on aircraft in flight or to limit the number of night movements. Officials of my department are, however, discussing the noise problem with the aerodrome management and have suggested a number of measures to reduce the disturbance.

Trade with East Germany

The President was asked whether, in the light of the Protocol to the Treaty of Rome regarding East German trade with the German Federal Republic, he proposed to consult with both German Governments to clarify the implications of that Protocol for British trade with East Germany following Great Britain's accession to the European Economic Community.

Mr. Douglas Jay replied 'No.'

Company trading

Questioned whether, in the light of recent experience, he would introduce legislation requiring any company registered outside the United Kingdom and calling itself a bank to obtain the permission of the Board of Trade to trade within the United Kingdom, Mr. Jay said: 'In preparing a further Companies Bill I will consider the recomendation of the Jenkins Committee that the Board of Trade should have power to control the name of a company, incorporated abroad and having a place of business in Great Britain, when the name is undesirable on grounds other than similarity.

Welsh employment

Asked whether he was satisfied that progress in the planning and building of advanced factories was being accelerated in order urgently to provide work to areas of high unemployment such as Wales, Mr. Darling replied: 'Yes. Everyone concerned is conscious of the need to get advance factories ready for occupation as quickly as practicable, and the position is watched closely.'

Welsh factory space

Answering a question on what was the amount of factory floor space covered by industrial development certificates allocated to Wales this year to the latest available date. Mr. Darling said 3,085,000 square feet, to the end of June.

Take-over bids

The President was asked whether he would take steps to regulate the manner in which take-over bids were conducted.

Mr. Jay replied that he would consider the recommendations of the Jenkins Committee on this matter in preparing the further Companies Bill which he hoped to introduce in the present Parliament.

Aircraft noise

Two questions were asked of the President on whether he would introduce further restrictions on the noise-level of aircraft which are licensed to fly over Great Britain, and on what maximum decibel level he intended to lay down for air traffic over densely populated areas.

Mr. Jay replied that as he announced in answer to a question by his hon. Friend the Member for Putney on April 17, he had decided to introduce a scheme of aircraft noise certification under which future civil aircraft, operating in this country, would be required to obtain a certificate from the Board of Trade or from an appropriate foreign authority saying that they could comply with certain noise standards. Details of the scheme were now being worked out in consultation with the aircraft and engine manufacturers, airlines and other interests in this country, and with the French and United States authorities. He could not at present say what noise levels will be specified. He would of course continue to take all other practicable steps to minimize noise disturbance. (Vol. 745. Cols. 24-5.)

Airport in South-west

Answering a question on if, in view of the recommendations of the South West Economic Planning Council in A Region with a Future, he would contribute to the cost of a survey aimed at establishing the feasibility and merits of the alternative choices for a sub-regional airport in the far South-west, Mr. Mallalieu replied 'Yes.

'The Government are prepared to make a contribution towards the cost of the survey mentioned in the report "Region with a future" recently produced by the South West Economic Planning Council. The council and the local authorities have been told about this.'

THURSDAY, JULY 27

Berne Convention on copyright

The President was asked why the Minister of State gave an assurance to a private delegation of publishers and authors that HM Government would not sign the protocol to the Berne Convention on copyright relating to developing countries, and when he intended to sign the protocol. Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu answered:

'There has been no meeting between a Minister of State and a delegation of publishers and authors. At a briefing meeting for the Press, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade made it clear that HM Government do not agree with the protocol to the revised Convention that relates to developing countries. The Government will be considering in due course the question of accession to the Convention itself, which embodies changes affecting British interests.'

Safety measures in pleasure boats

Answering a question on additional measures to protect holidaymakers as a result of recommendations made at the public inquiry into the 'Darlwin' disaster, Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu said that in January this year he wrote to all the local authorities, harbour authorities and river authorities in England, Scotland and Wales, asking for their co-operation in enforcement of the law relating to small pleasure craft and also offering them the Board's full co-operation. Substantial increases in the penalties for offences in connection with passenger ships had been introduced in the Merchant Shipping (Load Lines) Act, 1967. Penalties for breach of local authorities' regulations relating to pleasure craft had been increased by the Criminal Justice Bill. Proposals for examination and licensing of the crews of small passenger vessels were being prepared. The Board of Trade's professional staff engaged on enforcement work in this field had been increased. Other proposals were being examined.

European Organization for Safety of Air Navigation

'Copies of the fourth annual report of the Eurocontrol Organization, summarizing its activities during 1966, have been placed in the Library of the House,' said Mr. J. P. W. Mallalieu, replying to a request for a statement on the activities of the European Organization for the Safety of Air Navigation.

Growth in value of British exports

A Member asked if the President would give figures for the growth in the value of British exports for convenient periods since October 1964, the corresponding figures for the growth in the added value content of exports, and the change in profits on exports; and if he would carry out a sample survey to produce such statistics if they were not readily available. The President replied that exports increased by 7 per cent in value in both 1965 and 1966; in the first six months of this year exports (seasonally adjusted) were 5 per cent higher than the average for 1966. No statistics were available of the added value content nor of the profits on exports. Technical and other difficulties made such a survey impracticable.

Light industries in mining areas

Answering a question on light industries in mining areas, the President said that within the development areas he was using to the full his powers under the Local Employment Acts to encourage new employment opportunities, and the mining areas therein continue to benefit from these efforts. In mining areas in other parts of the country he was prepared to consider applications for industrial development certificates for projects suited to the needs and resources of those areas. Many advance factories were also being built in mining districts throughout the development areas.

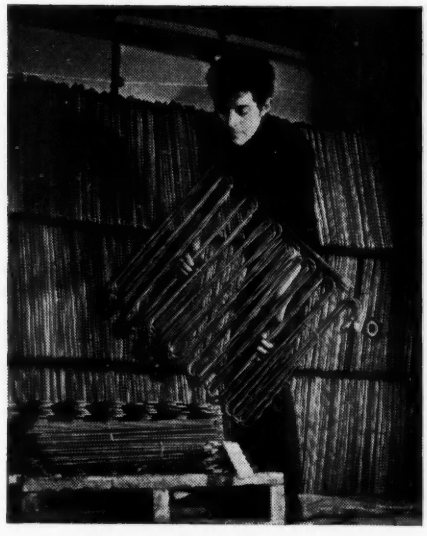
Textile Council's productivity and efficiency study

'I am making a grant of £35,500 to the Textile Council,' said the President, answering a question on his contribution towards the cost of the Textile Council's productivity and efficiency study, 'to meet the cost of employing outside consultants to undertake an international cost comparison and a study of marketing in the United Kingdom. Most of the grant will be payable during the current financial year. I shall be presenting a supplementary estimate in due course, but in the meantime any necessary advances will be made from the Civil Contingencies Fund.'

Processed timber

A Member who asked how many timber processing plants in the United Kingdom were at present out of action or threatened with closure as a result of supplies of processed timber entering this country at artificially low prices; and what was his estimate of the annual value of the produce lost thereby, was told by the President that one chipboard factory had recently closed. 'Imports are only one aspect of the problem,' continued the President, 'and, as I indicated in my reply to the hon. Member for Galloway on July 19, apart from certain Eastern European supplies, we have no evidence that prices of imported particle board are artificially low.'

'Throw-away' protective hats, coats and overboots were worn when Mr. A. A. Yezhevsky (centre) and his Russian delegation visited Ross Group poultry establishments in Norfolk. Mr. Yezhevsky, chairman of the Soviet Union's biggest agricultural buying organization, Soyuzselkhostekhnika, is discussing the virtues of belt cleaning for egg laying units with the chairman of Ross' Poultry Division, Mr. A. S. Alexander. On the right is Mr. Keith McDougall, export manager for the Ross Poultry Division.



Eleven thousand serpentine coils, totalling some 320,000 ft. of Ful-Braiz double wall, copper brazed, steel tube, have been despatched by Fulton (TI) Ltd. to Kontroll Automatik of Mjolby, Sweden, who will incorporate them into domestic refrigerator condensers. Here, the coils are shown being packed, four high, into a Containerway & Roadferry Limited vehicle at Fulton's Tividale, Birmingham works. The door to door service, via roll on/roll off shipping between Immingham and Gothenburg, provided by this kind of containerized transport eliminates handling of the coils en route.

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CAMBRIDGE

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The Sterling Area, the Commonwealth and World Economic Growth

J.O.N. PERKINS

This study discusses some of the principal current issues of policy in the field of international trade and payments that are of common interest to the countries of the sterling area and Commonwealth. It considers the effect of a successful application by Britain to join the European Economic Community.

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New Books

1965 World Trade Annual. Statistical Office of the United Nations. (4 volumes. Walker and Company. Available either singly or in sets, from 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019. Volumes 1, 2, and 4 $20.00 each, Volume 3 $40.00). This issue of the *World Trade Annual* is the third in a series designed to provide summary and detailed commodity-by-country statistics for imports and exports, the form of statistical presentation most useful for market research. It covers the year 1965 for the 24 principal trading countries constituting almost all the developed countries of the world. The first and second issues in the series provided comparable data for 1963 and 1964. The summary data contained in this publication is useful for determining broad economic trends in a country whose trade prospects are being investigated; the industries likely to be established (and hence the capital goods likely to be required); the nature of new exports; and the new consumer goods likely to be in demand. General information upon which such calculations can be made is supplied at the following levels: total trade, trade in each of the 10 major commodity classes, e.g. food, raw materials, machinery; and trade in each of the 56 intermediate commodity classes e.g. sugar, wood, plastics and clothing. In each case the data is fully analysed by countries of origin and destination. Trade is shown in a given commodity between each pair of countries, if its value was $50,000 or more. Data similarly analyzed by countries for each of the 1,312 commodity items of the United Nations Standard International Trade Classification (SITC) is also given. This degree of detail which specifies such products as butter, cutlery, buses and electric shavers allows manufacturers to extract precise information on world trade in their own particular fields. The material published in the *World Trade Annual* is presented in four volumes and so designed that individual manufacturers can purchase the particular volume covering their interests. The four volumes are: 1 – Food, Beverages and Tobacco, Crude Materials, Inedible, Except Fuels, Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats; 2 – Mineral Fuels, Lubricants and Related Materials, Chemicals; 3 – Manufactured Goods other than Food, Fuel, Chemicals, Machinery and Transport Equipment; 4 – Machinery and Transport Equipment, Commodities and Transactions not classified according to kind. Additional information is also provided on detailed trade statistics for about 120 countries as reported by the 24 principal trading countries, and covering about 80 per cent of world trade (if derived data for non-reporting countries is taken into consideration), in the

1965 Supplement to the World Trade Annual. Statistical Office of the United Nations. (5 volumes. Walker and Company. Available either singly or in sets from 720 Fifth Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10019. $50.00 per volume). The *1965 Supplement* is the second in the series, the first issue covered the year 1964. The basic purpose of the supplement is to assist users who are interested in individual countries whose own data is not readily available in internationally comparable form. The volumes have therefore been arranged as follows: 1 – Eastern Europe; 2 – South and Central America, including the Caribbean; 3 – Africa; 4 – The Near East; 5 – The Far East. For each country and region separate import and export figures are given, at the total trade level down to the 1,312 commodity items of the SITC. The publication described in this note is a valuable and convenient statistical survey of world trade by commodities. The fact that volumes may be purchased separately allows exporters, researchers and smaller firms to obtain the volumes on their specific interests and at the same time acquire authoritative internationally comparable information in a compact and easily usable form. A complete set of all the volumes in this series is available for reference in the Board of Trade Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Atlantic Economic Co-operation: the Case of the OECD, by Henry G. Aubrey. (221 pages. Praeger, 42s.). Apart from accounts published by OECD itself, such as *The OECD at Work* (1964) and *The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development* (1963), there has until now been no description or assessment in book form of the activities of the Organization. Professor Aubrey makes no claim for his book as an institutional study, since he has written with a broader purpose in mind – to view the OECD as an instrument of collaboration in tackling problems of international co-operation. The first chapter traces the evolution of Atlantic co-operation in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and the transformation of the OEEC into the OECD. In the second chapter the work of OECD and its methods of operation are surveyed, and from this point the study proceeds to inquire into the usefulness of the OECD as an instrument of policy compared with other international institutions, and how the Organization's organs operate, or might operate better, to co-ordinate the formulation of policies. The final chapter restates the purpose and practice of intergovernmental co-operation in the OECD, and discusses future possibilities, including the relation of member governments to the Organization, with special attention to the role of the United States. Despite the author's disclaimer, there is a great deal of information in this book on the OECD as an institution, and on its activities. This study was undertaken for the Council on Foreign Relations.

Western Europe: a Handbook, edited by John Calmann. (719 pages. Anthony Blond Ltd. £7 7s.). The area covered by this handbook is all Europe except the Communist republics which are to be dealt with in a later volume in this series. In the first section we are given political, economic, social and cultural information about these 27 countries, followed by comparative tables of economic and social statistics. The second part consists of a series of essays on significant aspects of political, economic and social affairs in Western Europe and on current trends in the arts. The third part is concerned with European integration and comprises essays on the European Economic Community, the European Free Trade Area, the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development and on problems arising from integration including Britain's application to join the EEC. (Some of the chapters from this section have been separately published under the title *The Common Market: the Treaty of Rome Explained,* 15s., paperback edition 7s. 6d., which was reviewed in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 7, 1967). Chapters in parts two and three have their own bibliographies, and there are a number of outline maps.

Policy Conference on Highly Qualified Manpower. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development. (361 pages. 27s. 6d., by post 28s. 8d., from HMSO and Government bookshops). The Conference, an account of which is given in the present volume, was held in Paris from September 26 to 28, 1966, and provided an opportunity for an exchange of views between delegates from 19 OECD countries on the education and utilization of scientific and technical personnel. The need for such a confrontation of national experience had become evident in various ways. Member countries are becoming increasingly conscious of the significant role that their resources in scientific and technical manpower play in economic development; and the difficulties met by developing countries show that the exploitation of scientific and technical knowledge for productive ends is only possible if countries have sufficient highly qualified personnel at their disposal, and are able to utilize them fully. The volume contains the texts of a number of papers which were prepared for consideration at the conference; the final report and recommendations of the conference; and the reports of the two working parties through which it functioned. The main topics which were discussed were: the assessment of training requirements in the light of manpower needs; the adaptation of educational systems to these requirements; the optimum utilization of trained personnel; and the need for the continuing education of people in employment.

Knight's Industrial and Commercial Reports. (Charles Knight & Co. Ltd., 11-12 Bury Street, London, E.C.3; £14 per annum). The annual subscription to this service which commenced publication last autumn includes two bound volumes in addition to the 12 monthly issues, and the first of these has now been issued. It is a substantially bound volume of some 900 pages which contains the text pages of the issues for October 1966 to March 1967 bound up in sequence, together with 60 pages of cumulated tables and subject indexes of the various classes of material included. The emphasis is on 'industrial' rather than 'commercial' (indeed the title lettered on the binding is simply *Knights Industrial Reports*), and each issue contains full reports of High Court, Court of Appeal and House of Lords decisions which involve employers and employees. These included cases on such matters as industrial injuries and unemployment; matters arising from the factories and offices acts; from employment legislation such as the Truck Acts, the Contracts of Employment Act and the Redundancy Payments Act; common law cases in the same field; trade union cases, and so on. In addition the publication contains the texts of decisions of the Industrial Court, the National Insurance Commissioners, and the Industrial Tribunals; and the texts of statutes and statutory instruments relating to employment matters. All these, of course, are published by HMSO in various series; though it is no doubt convenient for employers and trade union officials, for instance, to have them brought together in one volume. Each issue of the *Reports* also includes a 'Commercial Supplement' containing brief summaries of court decisions, statutes and statutory instruments in this field.

INDEX INQUIRIES

Inquiries about the detailed contents of the JOURNAL *(dates of which particular articles, etc., were published) should for convenience be made to the Board of Trade Library* (01-222 7877, *Ext.* 3038) *who compile the half-yearly index to the* JOURNAL.

Government surplus sales by auction

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE

1967	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Aug. 22-23	**Miscellaneous stores and equipment**	**Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18**	**Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861.)**

Furniture including various tables; wardrobes; dressing chests; sideboards; stacking and other chairs; beds; settees, etc.; clothing and textiles including drill and khaki shirts and shorts; denims; pyjamas; greatcoats; berets; boots and shoes; woollen and cotton vests; jerseys; kit bags; blankets; mattresses; bedspreads; towels; table covers; curtains; webbing equipment; old hessian and canvas; MT spares; laboratory equipment; miscellaneous electronic equipment and spares; welding metals; trailer mounted generators; telephone sets; compressors; and a large assortment of other miscellaneous stores.

Sept. 6-7 & 8	**Vehicles, miscellaneous equipment and stores**	**Ordnance Disposal Depot, Bowhouse, Hurlford, by Kilmarnock, Ayrshire.**	**Dixon & Wallace (Dept. L), Bank Buildings, Graham Square, Glasgow, E.1. (Tel. Bridgeton 2447.)**

Austin 'Champs'; Leyland and Sulzer heavy fire pumps; Coventry Climax trailer fire pump equipment; vehicle spares; X-ray units; binoculars; telescopes; photographic equipment; test sets; electrical equipment and spares; various tools; agricultural equipment; clothing and textiles including tropical dresses and shirts; overcoats; raincoats; blue serge jackets, jumpers and jerseys; cotton vests; socks and stockings; boots and shoes; blankets; mattresses; pillows and pillow cases; old cotton and woollen rags; carpets; wooden boxes; a large assortment of kitchenware and other miscellaneous stores and equipment.

Sept. 12-13 & 14	**Machine tools, miscellaneous equipment and stores.**	**Ordnance Storage and Disposal Depot, Branston, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs.**	**Arnold & Son (Dept. L), Modwena House, 13 Market Place, Burton-on-Trent, Staffs. (Tel. 4657.)**

Vehicles; textiles; extending ladders, 30 ft. and 35 ft.; vehicle spares; machine tools including pedestal, pillar and bench drills; tool grinders; centre and capstan lathes; vertical, horizontal and thread millers; presses; pedestal tapping machines; woodworking tool grinders; Austin 'Champ' spares; tyres; ball bearings; air compressors; fire fighting equipment and spares; electrical equipment and spares including capacitors, resistors, transformers, etc.; plant spares; miscellaneous aircraft spares and a large assortment of other miscellaneous stores.

Catalogues of the above sales may be obtained from the relevant auctioneers 14 days prior to the date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (postal orders only).

By Order of the Secretary of State for Defence North Shropshire, the remaining unsold portions of the former Royal Air Force Station, High Ercall, near Shrewsbury and Wellington. For sale by private treaty for storage purposes.

LOT 1: Headquarters site comprehensively equipped with substantial and well maintained permanent buildings and three hangars of J K & B Type, area 32 acres.

LOT 2: Sub-site 8½ acres with two K Type hangars.

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3 Woodside Place
Glasgow C.3

Wales
Welsh Industrial Estates Corporation
Treforest Industrial Estate
Pontypridd, Glam

Northern Ireland
Ministry of Commerce, Northern Ireland
Chichester House
64 Chichester Street
Belfast

PHOTOGRAPHS FOR THE JOURNAL

The Editor will be glad to consider prints of industrial photographs suitable for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.
Black and white prints. *These should be 'action' photographs showing UK goods being inspected by overseas buyers or in process of being packed or shipped for export or being unloaded, installed or in use at the overseas destination. Photographs of UK businessmen in discussion with overseas buyers and of visitors at exhibition stands overseas are also acceptable.*
Colour photographs: *Four-colour illustrations with an export angle and for which blocks are available will be considered for use as coloured cover illustrations.*

Statistics

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	20,091	—	16,073	15,365	15,365	9,140	3,485	922	688	587	1,212				
1961	113	114	122	116	111	100	130	130	138	139	122	+326	+224	+36	+29
1962	114	115	127	123	114	100	129	119	134	143	125	+ 77	+ 22	+22	+14
1963	118	119	135	130	119	103	131	104	144	146	131	+216	+113	+29	+55
1964	125	128	145	139	123	106	154	118	170	185	150	+579	+354	+72	+47
1965	128	132	155	148	126	108	159	130	166	190	156	+340	+217	+19	+43
1966	130	133	162	156	128	109	161	131	162	184	167	+199	+112	+ 3	+ 6
1965															
3rd quarter	128	132	155	150	126	108	157	131	158	190	153	+108	+ 61	+21	+17
4th quarter	129	133	158	151	126	109	161	131	168	189	158	+ 80	+ 35	+13	+14
1966															
1st quarter	131	134	166	155	130	110	160	135	165	181	159	+ 73	+ 53	N/C	+19
2nd quarter	129	134	161	157	129	110	160	127	166	184	166	+ 58	— 11	—15	+26
3rd quarter	130	134	159	156	126	109	163	132	163	183	174	+ 91	+ 84	+20	—15
4th quarter	131	132	161	157	126	109	160	130	154	188	168	— 18	— 13	— 1	—24
1967															
1st quarter	133	132	167	161	129	109	164	128	163	189	178	+ 39	+ 3	— 8	+14
2nd quarter						109									
1966															
December		132				109									
1967															
January		132				109									
February		132				109									
March		133				110									
April		132*				109									
May		131*				108									
June						110									

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS					LABOUR					
	Engineering industries: orders on hand	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry:		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers	Unfilled vacancies for adults	Civil employment	IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average		Quarter or quarterly average	at current prices		
	at 1958 prices												
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	Series shown in thousands			1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—				3,834	3,250	
1961	122	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	213	24,072	119	117	— 5
1962	117	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·3	422	149	24,208	121	120	+101
1963	136	117	121·7	+2·0	104·5	121·4	141·3	500	144	24,267	130	130	+107
1964	162	124	125·7	+3·3	108·6	124·7	148·5	361	221	24,606	148	136	—395
1965	165	121	131·8	+4·9	110·6	129·5	157·9	309	265	24,837	150	145	—118
1966	153	104	136·9	+3·9	114·5	133·0	168·4	325	255	24,876	158	155	— 59
1965													
3rd quarter	165	117	132·6	+4·8	110·5	129·9	159·9	321	265	24,837	153	147	— 38
4th quarter	165	121	133·5	+4·6	111·5	130·5	161·9	305	269	24,967	153	151	— 2
1966													
1st quarter	164	122	134·4	+4·3	113·7	131·4	165·9	279	279	24,919	159	153	— 45
2nd quarter	161	127	137·0	+3·8	116·8	133·1	168·1	282	282	24,930	155	146	—105
3rd quarter	159	109	137·5	+3·7	114·6	133·8	169·8	322	253	24,953	161	157	— 51
4th quarter	153	104	138·6	+3·8	113·0	133·5	169·8	417	206	24,702	147	164	+142
1967													
1st quarter	150	104*	139·3	+3·6	112·0	133·6	171·4	458	188		164	166	+ 41
2nd quarter			140·5	+2·6	110·0*	133·6*	172·8	508	168		167	160	
1966													
December	153	105	139·0	+3·7	112·4	133·5	169·8	449	200		157	158	
1967													
January	152	106*	139·2	+3·6	112·5	133·6	170·9	454	191		172	174	
February	150	106*	139·4	+3·7	112·3	133·6	171·3	454	188		163	167	
March	148	104*	139·4	+3·5	111·2	133·6	171·9	467	184		157	156	
April	148*	106*	140·4	+3·0	109·9	133·6	172·1	495	174		174	163	
May	149*	109*	140·3	+2·3	110·1*	133·6*	173·1	505	168		166	162	
June			140·9	+2·4	110·0*	133·6*	173·2	524	162		164	154	
July								543	155				

*Provisional. †Not seasonally adjusted.

UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for June

United Kingdom import and export unit value index numbers

TABLE 1

(1961 = 100)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS								
									Manufactured Goods					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Non-Manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other	(1) TERMS OF TRADE
Section or Division.		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7		
Weights. . .	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141	
1955 . . .	108	109	108	112	106	92	106	90	114	95	93	85	89	86
1956 . . .	110	109	111	119	107	95	112	93	113	94	99	88	92	87
1957 . . .	111	109	115	138	100	100	122	96	114	96	102	92	94	89
1958 . . .	103	104	100	120	96	99	108	97	109	96	103	95	94	96
1959 . . .	102	105	98	111	98	98	103	97	108	92	99	97	95	96
1960 . . .	102	104	101	104	101	100	102	99	104	96	101	99	97	97
1961 . . .	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962 . . .	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1963 . . .	103	111	97	97	101	104	103	104	100	102	102	106	104	101
1964 . . .	107	115	103	95	105	106	107	106	101	107	106	107	105	99
1965 . . .	107	113	102	90	109	108	104	109	104	109	113	110	108	102
1966 . . .	109	114	103	84	114	112	104	114	106	111	119	114	113	103
1964 1st quarter .	107	118	102	96	103	105	107	105	101	105	104	106	104	98
2nd quarter .	106	115	103	96	104	106	108	105	101	107	105	107	104	99
3rd quarter .	106	113	103	94	106	107	108	107	101	107	107	107	106	101
4th quarter .	107	113	103	94	108	107	106	107	102	108	110	108	105	100
1965 1st quarter .	107	115	102	93	108	108	106	108	103	109	111	109	106	100
2nd quarter .	107	114	102	92	108	108	104	109	104	110	112	109	108	101
3rd quarter .	106	112	102	90	109	109	103	110	105	108	114	110	109	102
4th quarter .	107	113	102	89	110	109	103	111	105	109	114	111	110	102
1966 1st quarter .	108	113	104	88	112	111	104	112	105	110	118	112	111	102
2nd quarter .	110	117	105	87	114	113	105	114	108	111	121	114	113	102
3rd quarter .	109	114	103	84	116	113	104	115	108	111	122	115	113	104
4th quarter .	109	114	102	83	116	113	102	115	106	111	119	116	115	104
1967 1st quarter .	108	115	100	82	116	114	102	116	106	112	119	117	116	105
2nd quarter .	107	114	99	81	114	114	101	116	106	113	119	118	116	106
1965 June . .	107	113	102	91	108	108	103	109	104	110	113	109	108	101
July . .	106	111	102	91	108	108	103	109	104	109	113	110	108	102
August . .	106	111	102	90	109	109	103	110	104	109	113	110	109	102
September .	107	112	103	90	109	109	102	110	105	108	114	110	110	102
October . .	107	112	103	89	110	109	102	110	105	109	114	111	110	102
November .	107	113	102	89	111	109	102	110	105	108	115	111	110	102
December .	107	113	103	88	110	110	103	111	105	109	114	111	111	102
1966 January . .	107	112	103	89	112	110	104	111	105	109	116	112	111	103
February .	108	113	104	89	112	111	105	112	105	110	117	112	112	102
March . .	109	115	104	88	114	112	105	113	106	111	120	113	112	102
April . .	110	116	104	88	114	112	105	113	108	110	120	113	113	102
May . .	110	118	105	87	113	112	104	114	108	111	121	114	111	102
June . .	110	117	105	85	115	113	105	114	108	112	121	114	114	103
July . .	109	113	104	84	116	113	106	115	108	111	123	115	113	104
August . .	109	113	103	84	116	113	105	115	108	111	122	115	113	104
September .	109	115	102	84	116	113	103	115	107	110	122	115	114	104
October . .	108	113	102	84	114	113	103	115	106	111	120	116	114	105
November .	109	114	101	83	117	113	102	115	107	111	118	116	115	104
December .	109	115	101	83	117	113	101	115	105	112	119	117	115	104
1967 January . .	109	115	101	83	116	114	102	116	105	111	120	117	116	105
February .	109	115	99	82	117	114	101	115	107	112	118	117	116	105
March . .	108	114	100	81	115	114	102	115	107	112	118	117	116	105
April . .	108	115	100	81	114	114	100	116	106	111	118	117	116	105
May . .	107	115	99	81	113	114	101	116	106	113	118	118	116	106
June . .	106	113	98	81	114	114	102	116	105	114	119	118	115	107

(1) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.

UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS FOR JUNE

THE GRADUAL FALL in the import unit value index this year continued in June and for the first half of the year as a whole the index was about 1 per cent lower on average than during the second half of last year. The export unit value index in June remained at the same level as during the earlier months of this year and for the first six months as a whole it was about 1/2 per cent above the average during the second half of last year. The terms of trade in June rose by one point and on average during the six months to June they were one point more favourable than during the latter half of 1966.

The decline in the import unit value index during the first half of this year was attributable partly to a moderate fall in the unit values of basic materials, partly to a continuation of the fall in the unit values of fuels and partly to an easing back in the unit values of manufactured goods. These falls were, however, offset to a small degree by a slight rise in the unit values of food, drink and tobacco, which were to some extent seasonal and in June showed signs of beginning to ease back.

The small increase in the export unit value index this year was accounted for by small rises in the unit value of machinery and transport equipment, textiles, and other manufactured goods. There were however, small and partly offsetting falls in the unit values of metals and chemicals.

Trends in the volume of trade during the first half of this year are discussed in the article which appears on page 330 of this *Journal*.

Note:

This series of index numbers based on 1961=100 was first introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September 1963 issue of *Economic Trends*. All the index numbers published with this article take account of the inclusion of trade in diamonds and precious stones in the United Kingdom import and export statistics.

United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers (unadjusted)

TABLE 2 (1961 = 100)

	IMPORTS					EXPORTS							
								Manufactured Goods					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Manufactured Goods	Total	Non-Manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other
Section or Division		0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8		0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights	1,000	327	222	106	337	1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141
1955	80	88	102	75	62	87	85	85	65	135	86	82	87
1956	80	90	99	71	62	91	89	91	69	129	97	89	87
1957	83	93	103	70	66	93	88	93	74	128	100	91	87
1958	84	98	92	76	67	89	88	89	71	109	93	90	84
1959	90	98	98	88	76	93	90	92	81	109	99	92	89
1960	101	100	107	96	100	97	92	97	93	109	98	97	93
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	103	104	96	112	103	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	102
1963	107	102	101	119	112	108	120	106	113	101	100	107	110
1964	119	104	108	128	136	111	115	111	126	105	102	107	123
1965	120	102	107	140	137	117	121	117	131	104	109	114	128
1966	123	101	102	154	146	121	128	120	139	97	104	120	134
1965 1st quarter	116	96	107	147	128	112	111	112	129	103	101	110	123
2nd quarter	121	101	109	141	142	119	117	120	134	105	115	118	131
3rd quarter	120	104	109	133	137	113	121	112	127	104	106	108	122
4th quarter	123	109	106	146	141	124	134	122	132	104	113	120	138
1966 1st quarter	128	105	105	155	154	123	130	123	134	98	102	125	139
2nd quarter	123	98	98	151	152	116	121	116	131	91	100	118	123
3rd quarter	124	101	109	155	145	115	116	115	134	94	96	114	135
4th quarter	118	102	97	161	133	131	146	129	155	105	118	125	143
1967 1st quarter	134	106	98	180	167	128	135	127	155	101	113	124	143
2nd quarter	135	107	101	162	176	127	135	127	163	98	119	124	136
1966 June	121	98	103	138	149	108	113	108	124	86	94	108	121
July	127	100	109	151	157	113	108	114	124	98	98	113	133
August	122	101	114	155	136	116	107	117	136	97	91	117	138
September	122	101	104	158	142	117	132	115	143	88	100	111	135
October	118	103	100	150	134	127	133	127	148	104	115	119	159
November	111	105	100	164	108	142	160	140	168	116	127	137	155
December	125	97	93	169	157	124	145	119	148	94	114	119	116
1967 January	144	107	111	192	181	129	133	129	159	106	114	127	140
February	122	103	85	172	146	126	147	125	156	99	109	122	140
March	135	108	99	177	173	128	124	128	150	98	116	125	149
April	132	102	94	171	175	125	129	126	164	96	114	122	140
May	136	108	104	179	169	132	139	131	163	100	130	132	124
June	137	111	106	137	184	125	138	124	161	98	113	118	144

(*Continued on page* 329)

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1	3	Bielefeld	1	3
3	2	Brussels		
2	5	Chiasso for Italy	2	5
1	3	Cologne	2	3
3	4	Copenhagen	1	4
2	3	Dusseldorf	2	3
3	3	Frankfurt	3	3
2	2	Gothenburg		
1	3	Hagen	2	3
2	4	Hanover	1	4
2	5	Konstanz	1	4
1	4	Lyon	1	7
1	6	Madrid		
1	3	Mannheim	1	4
3	4	Munich	2	4
1	3	Nurnberg	3	3
Daily	3	Paris	2	4
2	4	Salzburg for Yugoslavia	2	4
2	3	Stuttgart	2	3
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2	4	Vienna	2	6
2	3	Zurich	2	4

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UNIT VALUE AND VOLUME INDEX NUMBERS, *continued*

United Kingdom import and export volume index numbers (seasonally adjusted)

TABLE 3 (1961 = 100)

	IMPORTS							EXPORTS							
						Manufactured Goods				Manufactured Goods					
	Total	Total excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Food, Beverages and Tobacco	Basic Materials	Fuels	Total	Excl. US military aircraft, etc.	Total	Non-Manufactures	Total	Chemicals	Textiles	Metals	Machinery and Transport Eqpt.	Other
Section or Division			0 and 1	2 and 4	3	5 to 8			0 to 4	5 to 8	5	65	67 to 69	7	
Weights . .	1,000		327	222	106	337		1,000	125	843	86	65	123	428	141
1965 1st quarter .	*114*		*93*	*108*	*144*	*125*		*116*	*116*	*115*	*131*	*104*	*105*	*111*	*132*
2nd quarter .	*120*		*101*	*109*	*139*	*139*		*113*	*115*	*113*	*128*	*102*	*108*	*108*	*129*
3rd quarter .	*122*		*108*	*108*	*131*	*142*		*118*	*126*	*117*	*131*	*106*	*112*	*115*	*122*
4th quarter .	*122*		*106*	*104*	*146*	*141*		*121*	*126*	*121*	*132*	*103*	*110*	*122*	*131*
1966 1st quarter .	*126*		*103*	*105*	*153*	*149*		*121*	*132*	*121*	*132*	*96*	*103*	*121*	*141*
2nd quarter .	*121*		*98*	*98*	*149*	*149*		*114*	*124*	*113*	*131*	*92*	*98*	*113*	*126*
3rd quarter .	*126*		*104*	*108*	*153*	*151*		*122*	*122*	*121*	*139*	*97*	*104*	*122*	*135*
4th quarter .	*117*	*117*	*99*	*96*	*161*	*135*	*134*	*127*	*134*	*126*	*153*	*102*	*113*	*125*	*133*
1967 1st quarter .	*130*	*130*	*105*	*98*	*177*	*158*	*157*	*130*	*141*	*128*	*155*	*104*	*117*	*123*	*150*
2nd quarter .	*133*	*132*	*107*	*102*	*163*	*169*	*166*	*124*	*136*	*123*	*157*	*97*	*113*	*117*	*139*
1966 June . .	*114*		*94*	*94*	*133*	*140*		*100*	*109*	*99*	*118*	*83*	*88*	*96*	*115*
July . .	*129*		*103*	*109*	*153*	*158*		*116*	*121*	*115*	*128*	*99*	*101*	*113*	*131*
August .	*129*		*110*	*112*	*157*	*151*		*126*	*116*	*127*	*146*	*101*	*103*	*130*	*140*
September .	*121*		*100*	*103*	*150*	*143*		*124*	*128*	*122*	*144*	*92*	*107*	*122*	*135*
October .	*118*	*118*	*101*	*101*	*155*	*133*	*132*	*128*	*125*	*128*	*150*	*105*	*114*	*124*	*149*
November .	*107*	*107*	*99*	*97*	*159*	*107*	*106*	*131*	*138*	*130*	*159*	*106*	*114*	*129*	*138*
December .	*126*	*125*	*98*	*91*	*168*	*164*	*163*	*121*	*139*	*119*	*150*	*94*	*111*	*121*	*113*
1967 January .	*134*	*134*	*104*	*103*	*183*	*165*	*165*	*136*	*144*	*134*	*164*	*114*	*122*	*127*	*156*
February .	*131*	*130*	*111*	*96*	*181*	*153*	*153*	*131*	*154*	*129*	*160*	*104*	*116*	*125*	*147*
March .	*125*	*125*	*100*	*96*	*166*	*154*	*153*	*122*	*124*	*122*	*139*	*94*	*114*	*116*	*147*
April .	*137*	*136*	*108*	*102*	*175*	*176*	*171*	*126*	*136*	*126*	*162*	*97*	*112*	*121*	*145*
May . .	*132*	*131*	*107*	*105*	*173*	*161*	*157*	*126*	*139*	*124*	*153*	*98*	*120*	*121*	*132*
Jnne . .	*130*	*130*	*106*	*99*	*141*	*171*	*169*	*119*	*133*	*118*	*155*	*96*	*108*	*110*	*139*

Gold and convertible currency reserves in July

THE TREASURY announce that the gold and convertible currency reserves fell by £15 million during July, to stand at £997 million at the end of the month.

Tourist arrivals up 13 per cent in first five months of 1967

MORE THAN 237,000 foreign visitors came to Britain in May – an increase of nearly 12,000 over the same month last year, reports the British Travel Association, Britain's official tourist organization.

The May arrivals brought the total number of foreign visitors to Britain in the first five months of this year to more than 758,000, which was a rise of 86,000 (13 per cent) on the same period of record-breaking 1966. Visitors from European countries in May numbered 131,000, bringing total arrivals from Europe in the first five months to 476,000 – an increase of 52,000 (12 per cent) on the period. May arrivals from the United States totalled 85,000 and brought the number of United States visitors to Britain in the first five months of the year to 213,000. This was a rise of 22,000 (12 per cent) on the period.

Final details of the numbers of arrivals from British Commonwealth countries in the first five months of 1967 are not yet available. It is estimated that these were also considerably higher than in the same period of 1966.

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'Progress Report' for July

THE JULY 1967 issue of DEA *Progress Report* was published on July 25.

Progress Report is published monthly by the Department of Economic Affairs in two sections, an Economic Section and an Industrial and Regional Section. The articles in the current issue are as follows: *Economic Section, The DEA today; Research and Development; How the balance of payments improved; Industrial and Regional Section Post Office productivity; South-west strategy; Notes from the Regions.*

United Kingdom Trade in the first half of 1967

(Provisional figures for United Kingdom trade in June and the first half year were issued on July 13; this article provides a more detailed analysis of trends and includes references to prices and to the volume of trade, index numbers of which are published separately in this issue of the JOURNAL*).*

Summary

EXPORTS IN THE first half of the year were 5 per cent more in value than the average for last year. The rapid increase in exports at the end of 1966 and in the first few months of this year has been followed by a less favourable trend; this reflects a slackening in demand in our main overseas markets. Imports were at a higher level during the first half of this year than during 1966, partly because of the removal of the import charge at the end of November. Comparing the first half of this year with January to September last year, a period before the figures began to be affected by the impending lifting of the charge, the monthly rate of importing was about 4½ per cent more in value.

Visible trade balance

There was a visible trade deficit in the first half of this year of £21 million a month, seasonally adjusted. This partly reflects the carry over of imports from the fourth quarter of last year when the low rate of importing contributed to a surplus on visible trade of £41 million a month. Taking the fourth quarter of last year and the first two quarters of this together, there was an average deficit of less than £1 million a month. In the first three quarters of last year there was an average deficit of £26 million a month.

Exports

Exports rose strongly in the latter part of 1966 and in the early months of this year, but have fallen in recent months. In the second quarter of this year, at an average of £434 million a month, they were 4 per cent less than in the previous quarter. The volume of exports fell slightly more, by about 4½ per cent, while export prices showed a slight rise. Taking the first half year as a whole, however, exports averaged £442 million a month, 5 per cent (£22 million) more than the rate in the year 1966. The increase in volume was a little less, with prices higher by about 1 per cent.

A major factor affecting the level of exports in recent months has been the slackening of demand in our main overseas markets. In particular, the rapid rise in import demand in the United States slackened toward the end of last year as the growth of economic activity slowed down, and this has persisted in the first half of this year. The sharpest fall in our exports between the first and second quarters was in deliveries to North America; these declined by 11 per cent and accounted for about half the reduction in total exports between the two quarters. The fall showed itself during the first quarter and the rates does not appear to have declined further in recent months.

There has also been a weakening of demand in Western Europe; industrial production in the EEC countries as a whole has shown no growth since the second quarter of 1966, and growth in import demand in the continental EFTA countries appears to have levelled off since the end of 1966. United Kingdom exports to both the Common Market and to the EFTA group of countries fell between the first and second quarters of this year and our exports to Western Europe in total declined by 3 per cent.

Exports to the sterling area fell back in the first half year and in the second quarter were 4 per cent less than in the first. There was a sharp reduction in shipments to New Zealand, reflecting economic conditions there, and also in exports to the developing countries in the sterling area.

Exports of most of the main commodity groups have been affected by the fall in deliveries in recent months. Two exceptions, however, are ships and aircraft, deliveries of which tend to be erratic from one period to another, and the chemicals sector, whose exports have continued to grow.

Table 1(A)

Seasonally adjusted values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.		Re-exports f.o.b.	Visible trade balance†
		Total	Excluding US military aircraft etc.		
1964	368	475		13	−45
1965	394	479		14	−22
1966	420	496		16	− 9
1965 1st quarter	384	457		13	−12
2nd quarter	381	484		13	−41
3rd quarter	399	487		15	−25
4th quarter	412	489		16	−11
1966 1st quarter	416	507		16	−24
2nd quarter	395	495		16	−34
3rd quarter	426	513		16	−20
4th quarter	444	470	470	17	+41
1967 1st quarter	450	524	523	15	− 6
1967 January	471	550	550	18	− 6
February	453	522	522	15	− 1
March	424	501	499	14	−12
April	441	556	549	15	−44*
May	438	531	525	15	−24*
June	418	524	521	14	−39*
1st quarter	450	524	523	15	− 6
2nd quarter	434	535	530	15	−36*
1st half	442	530	526	15	−21*

*Estimated.
†Excluding transactions relating to US military aircraft financed by Exim Bank credit (see Notes).

Table 1(B)

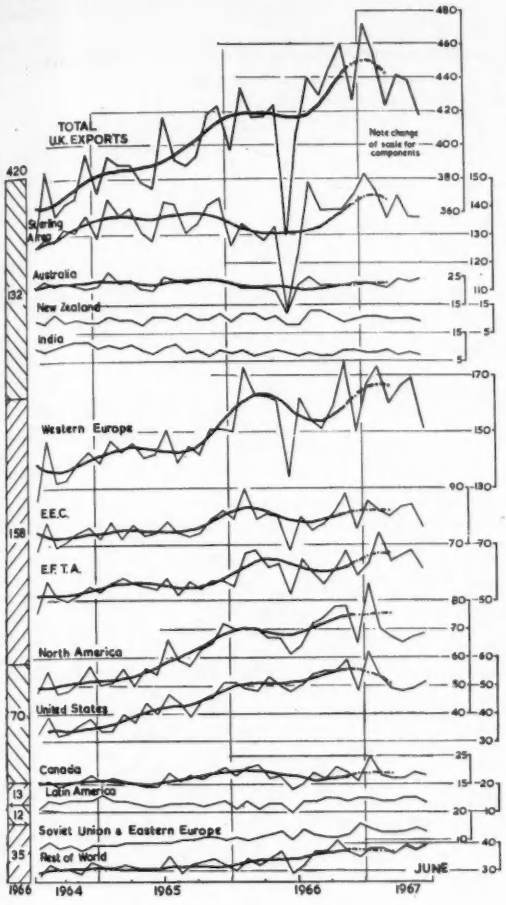
Recorded values — £ million per month

	Exports f.o.b.	Imports c.i.f.	Re-exports f.o.b.
1965 1st quarter	374·0	464·9	13·6
2nd quarter	401·7	487·0	14·0
3rd quarter	380·6	476·1	14·0
4th quarter	419·7	489·0	15·9
1966 1st quarter	422·2	514·9	16·9
2nd quarter	399·4	498·0	16·3
3rd quarter	400·9	499·7	14·1
4th quarter	458·2	472·0	17·3
1967 1st quarter	444·8	536·5	15·4
2nd quarter	446·1	540·1	15·7
June	436·5	551·7	14·3

EXPORT INFORMATION CENTRE

The Export Information Centre of the Board of Trade's Export Services Branch is at 50 Ludgate Hill, London, one minute's walk from St. Paul's. It provides traders with a street-level inquiry point where they can find what services are available for dealing with export problems. The centre is open from 9.30 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

United Kingdom Exports by Area



United Kingdom Exports: Commodity Classes

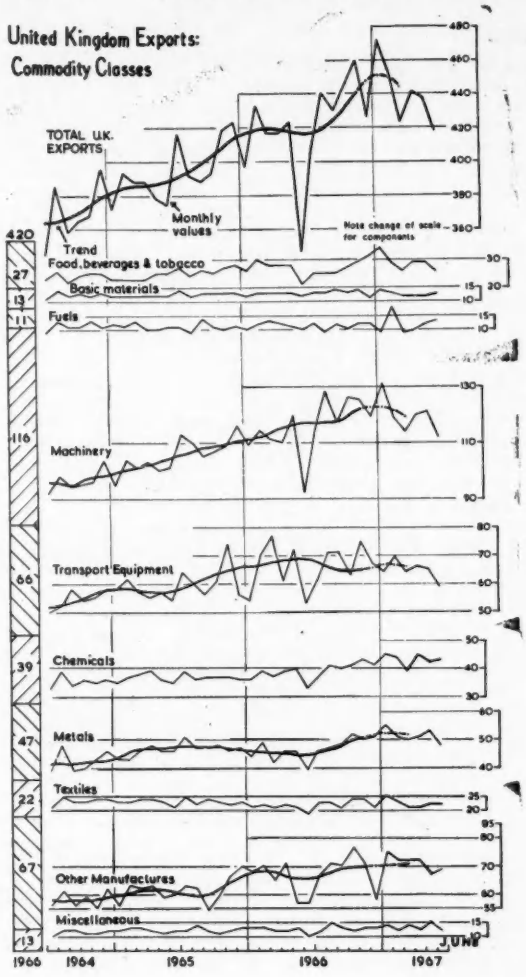


Table A. United Kingdom exports: areas (1)

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months

	1966				1967						
	Year	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	April	May	June	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	1st half
Sterling Area	132	121	137	140	145	144	136	136	145	139	142
Australia	21	18	23	23	22	23	23	24	22	23	23
New Zealand	11	10	11	10	11	10	10	9	11	10	10
India	8	8	7	8	8	7	8	7	8	7	8
South Africa Republic	20	17	22	24	24	23	24	23	24	23	24
Irish Republic	15	14	16	15	15	16	14	16	15	16	15
Western Europe	158	153	156	161	167	166	169	151	167	162	165
EEC	80	76	77	82	82	83	84	76	82	81	82
EFTA	62	59	60	63	67	66	68	61	67	65	66
Other	17	16	17	17	18	16	17	14	18	16	17
North America	70	65	70	73	75	65	67	68	75	66	71
USA and Dependencies	52	50	53	54	55	48	49	51	55	49	52
Canada	18	16	17	19	20	17	19	18	20	18	19
Latin America	13	12	14	15	14	15	15	13	14	14	14
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	13	13	14	14
Rest of World	35	33	35	38	37	39	37	39	37	38	38
Total	420	395	426	444	450	441	438	418	450	434	442

(1) Burma is included with the 'Rest of the World' and from January 1966, Rhodesia has been excluded from the Sterling Area figures and included with the 'Rest of the World.'

Table B. United Kingdom exports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million f.o.b. monthly averages or calendar months

	1966				1967						
	Year	2nd qtr.	3rd qtr.	4th qtr.	1st qtr.	April	May	June	1st qtr.	2nd qtr.	1st half
Food, beverages and tobacco	27	26	25	29	30	29	29	26	30	28	29
Basic materials	13	13	13	13	13	12	12	13	13	13	13
Fuels	11	11	11	11	12	10	12	13	12	12	12
Manufactures	356	333	365	377	381	374	368	352	381	366	374
Non-electric machinery	87	81	90	92	90	89	90	84	90	89	89
Electric machinery	29	26	30	31	31	31	31	28	31	30	31
Road motor vehicles	48	46	51	48	51	49	47	46	51	47	49
Other transport equipment	18	16	16	20	16	17	19	14	16	17	16
Chemicals	39	37	39	42	43	45	42	43	43	44	43
Metals and miscellaneous metal mfrs.	47	44	47	51	52	51	53	48	52	51	52
Textiles	22	21	22	23	23	21	22	22	23	22	22
Other	67	62	69	69	73	72	67	69	73	69	71
Clothing and footwear	6	5	6	7	6	6	7	6	6	6	6
Instruments	9	9	9	10	10	10	10	11	10	10	10
Miscellaneous	13	12	13	13	14	12	15	12	14	13	13
Total	420	395	426	444	450	441	438	418	450	434	442

Imports

Imports have been higher in the first half of this year. They had fallen back in the fourth quarter of 1966, partly because of low arrivals in the food, drink and tobacco category, and more particularly because of the postponement of arrivals of goods subject to the import charge until after it was lifted at the end of November. Taking the first half of this year with the fourth quarter of last year, imports averaged £507 million a month, 1 per cent more than in the first three quarters of last year. For the first half of this year alone, the monthly average was £526 million, 4½ per cent higher than in the first three quarters of last year; unit values were slightly lower this year and the volume increase was about 5 per cent. During the second quarter of this year imports averaged £530 million a month, about 1 per cent higher than in the first quarter. The closing of the Suez Canal on June 6 affected June imports a little, mainly arrivals of oil.

The higher level of imports this year owes a good deal to special features. Part of the rise compared with the first nine months of 1966 was in food, drink and tobacco, imports of which were about 4 per cent higher in both value and volume. This increase, however, followed a two year period of little change and is of a magnitude which has not been maintained for prolonged periods in the past. It included a 12 per cent increase in imports of drink and 38 per cent in tobacco imports. Imports of fuels (though reduced in June by the Middle East crisis) also were sharply higher; in the first half of this year they were about 12 per cent greater in volume than the rate in the first nine months of last year, an increase well above the average of recent years, but the impact on the import bill was lessened by the continued decline in prices (in accordance with the adjustment by oil companies of landed prices begun in 1965) and the increase in value was 4 per cent.

Imports of semi and finished manufactured goods, which were in the main formerly subject to the charge, also showed a substantial rise in the first half of this year; in value the increase was 9 per cent, with part of the rise due to higher prices. Some of this increase in formerly chargeable goods, however, reflected the delay of shipments from the closing months of last year to take advantage of the lifting of the surcharge, and a further part would be for replenishing stocks, though some probably reflected an increase in the consumption of these goods. Among finished manufactures, one of the main increases was in imports of machinery, the value of which was 16 per cent higher.

Imports of basic materials in the first six months of this year were about 8 per cent lower in value than the rate in the first nine months of last year; about half of this was due to lower prices and half to a lower volume of goods imported. In recent months the decline in these imports has levelled out.

Within the area pattern, the increase in imports in the last six months was shared by several of the main groups of countries .The most marked increases were recorded in arrivals of goods from Western Europe and North America. Both EFTA and EEC countries shared in the increased imports from Western Europe but the rise in imports from North America was attributable mostly to increased arrivals from Canada. There was almost no change in the value of arrivals from the sterling area.

THE AREA PATTERN OF EXPORTS

North America

Exports to North America, and in particular to the United States, rose rapidly throughout 1965 and 1966, and the total for last year was about 40 per cent higher than in 1964. In recent months however, following the pause in economic activity in North America in the early part of this year, our exports have fallen back. In the second quarter they averaged £66 million a month, seasonally adjusted, 11 per cent below the level in the previous quarter. This fall accounted for half the reduction in total United Kingdom exports between the two quarters. The actual fall developed in the course of the first quarter, and the rate does not appear to have declined further in the last three months.

Shipments to Canada and to the United States showed similar falls between the first and second quarters. The decline to the United States was in part due to a reduction in deliveries of aircraft from the high levels of the previous year, but there was also a fairly widespread fall among other commodity classes.

Western Europe

The value of exports to Western Europe fell back in the second quarter to an average of £162 million a month. They were 3 per cent lower than in the first quarter, and although in part this reduction may be due to the erratically low value of exports to this area in June, it is more a reflection of the slowing down in economic activity throughout Western Europe this year. Industrial production has shown no growth since the first quarter of last year and total imports into the area have fallen since the beginning of

Table 2

United Kingdom exports: By areas and countries. Sterling Area

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1966	1st quarter 1967	2nd quarter 1967
Sterling Area:			
Commonwealth Europe	8·9 (+ 5)	8·6 (+ 0)	8·7 (+22)
Cyprus	4·4 (+ 2)	3·9 (—11)	3·9 (+17)
Other Western Hemisphere	23·1 (+ 5)	23·3 (— 2)	22·4 (+ 0)
Jamaica	6·1 (+ 1)	6·1 (+ 5)	6·3 (+12)
Trinidad	5·8 (— 9)	5·6 (—12)	4·8 (—12)
Australasia & Pacific	102·4 (— 4)	98·2 (— 3)	101·4 (+24)
Australia	68·2 (— 5)	65·8 (— 2)	70·4 (+36)
Seasonally adjusted	*68*	*66*	*70*
New Zealand	32·5 (— 3)	30·7 (— 5)	29·2 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*32*	*32*	*29*
Commonwealth Asia	82·0 (— 0)	85·4 (+ 2)	77·7 (— 3)
India	22·4 (—13)	23·9 (— 4)	23·1 (—10)
Seasonally adjusted	*23*	*24*	*22*
Pakistan	13·0 (+11)	16·1 (+20)	12·8 (— 2)
Ceylon	5·7 (+22)	5·4 (—12)	5·0 (—14)
Malaysia } (1)	12·9	11·3 (—13)	11·4 (— 3)
Singapore } (1)	9·9 (— 3)	9·7 (— 8)	9·0 (— 3)
Hong Kong	17·7 (+10)	18·5 (+19)	15·9 (+13)
Commonwealth West Africa	29·1 (—17)	29·2 (+ 1)	27·7 (+30)
Sierra Leone	2·4 (— 1)	2·2 (—10)	2·2 (— 1)
Ghana	9·1 (—35)	8·8 (+15)	7·8 (+88)
Nigeria	17·0 (— 5)	17·5 (— 3)	16·9 (+17)
Other Commonwealth Africa	30·0 (+50)	33·2 (+46)	31·3 (+30)
Zambia	6·8 (+68)	7·1 (+28)	6·9 (— 2)
Malawi	1·5 (+44)	1·4 (+ 5)	2·0 (+17)
Tanzania	4·0 (+41)	4·3 (+20)	3·7 (+12)
Kenya	13·2 (+58)	15·8 (+88)	14·5 (+70)
Mauritius	1·5 (+ 8)	1·7 (+20)	1·4 (+47)
Commonwealth Middle East	7·7 (+ 6)	9·7 (+23)	9·7 (+38)
Aden	3·1 (—12)	3·4 (—11)	2·8 (—14)
Bahrain	2·0 (+ 7)	2·1 (+ 4)	2·3 (+38)
Non-Commonwealth Middle East	16·7 (+19)	18·1 (+22)	17·1 (— 7)
Libya	7·5 (+24)	6·9 (+ 1)	7·4 (+ 7)
Jordan	2·3 (— 1)	2·5 (+21)	2·1 (—12)
Kuwait	6·1 (+25)	7·8 (+52)	7·1 (—15)
Other Sterling Area	115·7 (+ 4)	121·8 (+16)	122·0 (+30)
Irish Republic	46·4 (+ 8)	45·8 (+ 3)	48·5 (+17)
Seasonally adjusted	*47*	*46*	*47*
Iceland	1·8 (+ 1)	1·5 (— 3)	2·0 (— 7)
Republic of South Africa	67·0 (+ 1)	73·9 (+27)	70·4 (+41)
Seasonally adjusted	*70*	*72*	*70*
South West Africa	0·4 (+ 0)	0·6 (+105)	1·1 (+237)
Total Sterling	415·6 (+ 2)	427·5 (+ 8)	418·1 (+17)
Seasonally adjusted	*415*	*434*	*418*

(1) Separate figures not available for 1965.

Table 2, *continued*

United Kingdom exports: By areas and countries. Non-Sterling Area

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	2nd half 1966	1st quarter 1967	2nd quarter 1967
Non-Sterling Area:			
North America	219·3 (+14)	200·0 (+ 3)	214·3 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*216*	*224*	*199*
Canada	53·8 (— 1)	48·9 (— 8)	61·4 (+13)
Seasonally adjusted	*54*	*60*	*54*
United States & Deps.	165·5 (+20)	151·1 (+ 6)	152·9 (+ 0)
Seasonally adjusted	*161*	*165*	*148*
Western Europe	462·8 (+ 8)	509·8 (+ 2)	502·1 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*475*	*501*	*487*
EFTA (including Finland)	179·8 (+11)	206·2 (+ 5)	200·5 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*185*	*200*	*195*
Finland	18·3 (+ 5)	20·2 (+ 8)	20·1 (— 0)
Sweden	52·5 (— 2)	58·4 (—11)	56·2 (— 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*54*	*57*	*54*
Norway	27·4 (+32)	33·3 (+20)	34·8 (+43)
Denmark & Greenland	33·0 (+12)	39·7 (+14)	38·8 (+16)
Switzerland & Liechtenstein	26·3 (+18)	29·9 (+ 9)	28·3 (+12)
Portugal, Azores & Madeira	11·9 (+20)	13·9 (+ 7)	12·2 (+16)
Austria	10·5 (+16)	10·8 (+15)	10·2 (— 2)
EEC	234·2 (+ 4)	249·3 (— 3)	249·7 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*238*	*247*	*243*
Western Germany	61·4 (— 6)	58·2 (—16)	61·5 (+ 1)
Seasonally adjusted	*62*	*57*	*60*
Netherlands	47·2 (— 2)	51·1 (— 5)	49·4 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*48*	*50*	*48*
Belgium & Luxembourg	44·4 (+ 6)	51·0 (+ 1)	44·9 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*46*	*48*	*44*
France	47·5 (+11)	52·3 (+ 1)	57·1 (+14)
Seasonally adjusted	*50*	*51*	*52*
Italy	33·6 (+26)	36·6 (+18)	36·8 (+24)
Ssonally adjusted	*35*	*37*	*35*
Other Western Europe:			
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish Ports in North Africa	27·4 (+13)	30·4 (+ 4)	28·6 (+ 1)
Other	21·4 (+21)	24·0 (+23)	23·3 (— 4)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	38·9 (+26)	41·6 (+22)	43·4 (+26)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*40*	*42*
Soviet Union	11·4 (—11)	12·4 (— 3)	15·3 (+ 8)
Other	27·5 (+54)	29·2 (+37)	28·0 (+38)
Latin America	43·9 (+14)	43·5 (+16)	42·5 (+25)
Seasonally adjusted	*44*	*43*	*43*
Venezuela	6·1 (— 4)	5·2 (—12)	5·7 (+ 7)
Argentine Republic	6·7 (+ 4)	6·7 (+26)	5·1 (+12)
Other	31·1 (+21)	31·7 (+20)	31·6 (+32)
Other Non-Sterling	108·2 (+ 6)	112·1 (+10)	117·8 (+19)
Seasonally adjusted	*110*	*111*	*114*
Middle East	49·0 (+ 4)	51·3 (— 1)	47·6 (— 3)
Israel	12·2 (— 9)	15·1 (— 1)	11·3 (— 7)
Africa	8·7 (—43)	8·2 (— 6)	10·6 (+55)
Asia	43·5 (+31)	45·3 (+32)	51·6 (+40)
Burma	2·4 (+52)	1·6 (+17)	1·7 (—16)
Japan	18·0 (+41)	18·0 (+32)	22·9 (+51)
Seasonally adjusted	*19*	*19*	*20*
Extra European Possessions of European Countries	7·0 (+ 5)	7·3 (+ 9)	8·0 (+31)
Total Non-Sterling	873·0 (+10)	907·0 (+ 4)	920·1 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*883*	*920*	*886*

this year.

With regard to the Common Market countries, industrial production in Western Germany has declined since the second quarter of last year, and in recent months the growth of economic activity in the other countries as a whole has slackened and the level of imports fallen. This fall has been reflected in our exports to the area, which averaged £82 million a month in the second quarter this year, 2 per cent below the level in the first quarter. There were increased deliveries in the erratic category of aircraft and aircraft engines to Western Germany and France in the second quarter and the level of total exports to both countries was above that in the previous quarter. However, over the first half year exports to Western Germany were running 8 per cent below the rate for last year as a whole. Exports to all the other EEC countries have fallen back in recent months.

Exports to the EFTA countries also fell in the second quarter following the levelling out of imports into this market at the turn of the year. In the second quarter our exports averaged £65 million a month, 3 per cent below the previous quarter. Exports to Sweden fell 6 per cent between the two quarters, but those to Norway have

(Continued on next page)

Over 55 per cent of H. & T. Kirby and Co. Ltd.'s pharmaceutical production is sent overseas. The company tenders regularly for the medical requirements of British and foreign Government departments – contracting to supply antibiotics, sterile products, tablets, ampoules, injections, medicines, ointments and vitamins of every description. Independent manufacturers, retail chemists, hospitals, international organizations and city corporations such as the Greater London Council, make regular use of their services. The company has recently moved from London to Mildenhall in Suffolk.

shown some increase this year as a result of deliveries of ships worth about £9 million in the first half of the year. Shipments to the rest of Western Europe fell 11 per cent in the second quarter to an average of £16 million a month.

Overseas sterling area

United Kingdom exports to the sterling area showed renewed growth in the second half of last year, but have since fallen from the levels achieved at the turn of the year. In the second quarter, at £139 million a month, exports were 4 per cent below the rate in the previous quarter.

Exports to the four main developed countries of the sterling area, in total, levelled out during the first half after rising in the second half of last year. Shipments to Australia continued the recovery started in the middle of 1966 and were 6 per cent higher in the second quarter of this year than in the previous quarter. Against this, exports to New Zealand have fallen sharply in recent months and were 8 per cent lower in the second quarter than in the previous quarter; this is probably a reflection of the economic conditions in New Zealand. In addition, the strong recovery in exports to South Africa during 1966 slackened early this year and exports in the second quarter were 3 per cent less than in the first quarter. Exports to the Irish Republic have varied erratically this year but have been running above the average rate for last year.

The decline in shipments to India since the end of 1965 continued into the second quarter, and at £7 million a month, seasonally adjusted, were 8 per cent below the first quarter. Shipments to the remainder of the overseas sterling area countries, which had shown strong growth in the latter half of last year and early this year, fell by 7 per cent between the first and second quarters, to an average of £59 million a month.

Other areas

Exports to Latin America in the second quarter, at £14 million a month, showed little change compared with the first quarter, when they had fallen by about 3 per cent from the level in the last quarter of 1966. Shipments to the Soviet Union rose 4 per cent compared with the first quarter to a monthly average of £14 million in the second quarter.

Table 3.

United Kingdom exports: Machinery and transport equipment

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1966	1st quarter 1967	2nd quarter 1967
Machinery other than electric	263·9 (+11)	275·1 (+ 5)	280·2 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*273*	*269*	*266*
Aircraft engines	17·4 (+28)	16·8 (+ 6)	21·4 (+ 5)
Internal combustion engine other than aircraft	26·9 (+ 1)	30·5 (+ 9)	29·5 (+16)
Other power generating equipment	8·9 (+10)	8·9 (+14)	10·0 (+80)
Tractors	27·0 (— 5)	26·2 (—10)	26·6 (— 6)
Other agricultural machinery	6·5 (+ 4)	7·9 (— 8)	8·8 (— 1)
Office machines	21·1 (+78)	19·6 (+ 4)	23·1 (+43)
Metal working machinery	14·1 (—11)	14·6 (+ 1)	15·7 (+18)
Textile leather machinery	24·2 (+12)	24·8 (— 5)	23·1 (— 2)
Machines for special industries	31·9 (+ 3)	32·4 (+ 3)	34·8 (+19)
Heating and cooling equipment	11·5 (+29)	14·0 (+53)	12·9 (+23)
Pumps, centrifuges, etc.	12·7 (— 3)	14·4 (+ 4)	13·5 (+16)
Mechanical handling equipment	12·8 (+27)	13·5 (+17)	11·2 (+ 8)
Other machinery	48·8 (+16)	51·8 (+ 8)	49·6 (+ 5)
Electrical machinery	89·9 (+11)	94·1 (+ 8)	91·7 (+16)
Seasonally adjusted	*92*	*94*	*90*
Electric power machinery	13·0 (+ 4)	14·6 (+ 5)	15·5 (+35)
Switchgear	9·3 (+ 1)	10·1 (+10)	9·8 (+19)
Electric distribution equipment	10·4 (+25)	9·4 (+ 7)	8·4 (+ 1)
Televisions, radios	1·9 (+ 7)	1·9 (—10)	1·5 (—12)
Other telecommunication equipment	20·9 (+23)	21·0 (+ 8)	20·9 (+14)
Domestic electric equipment	7·7 (— 0)	7·3 (+ 2)	7·0 (+19)
Other electrical machinery	26·5 (+10)	29·8 (+13)	28·6 (+12)
Transport equipment	193·5 (+ 6)	202·3 (— 1)	203·9 (+ 2)
Road motor vehicles	141·9 (+ 2)	156·0 (+ 7)	152·2 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*149*	*153*	*142*
Cars and chassis	54·6 (— 9)	64·6 (+ 7)	64·9 (+ 0)
Commercial vehicles and chassis	35·6 (+ 8)	35·5 (+ 1)	33·° (+ 5)
Aircraft and parts	31·9 (+33)	27·1 (— 7)	27·2 (—26)
Ships and boats	11·3 (+20)	9·5 (—47)	12·4 (+71)
Machinery and transport equipment	547·2 (+ 9)	571·6 (+ 3)	575·8 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*569*	*569*	*543*

Table 4.

United Kingdom exports: Other manufactures

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1966	1st quarter 1967	2nd quarter 1967
Chemicals	120·8 (+10)	128·8 (+12)	136·4 (+21)
Seasonally adjusted	*122*	*128*	*131*
Chemical elements and compounds	28·5 (+11)	30·5 (+13)	31·0 (+16)
Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	14·6 (+ 5)	15·0 (+12)	15·2 (+10)
Medicinal and pharmaceutical products	18·8 (+12)	20·5 (+13)	21·3 (+23)
Essential oils, toilet, polishing and cleaning preparations	10·6 (+ 6)	11·2 (+24)	11·3 (+16)
Fertilizers	2·1 (+19)	3·0 (+26)	2·4 (+86)
Plastic materials	22·3 (+ 3)	23·9 (+ 7)	26·9 (+22)
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	322·0 (+ 6)	339·7 (+ 8)	328·4 (+13)
Seasonally adjusted	*326*	*342*	*319*
Leather, leather manufactures, etc.	8·1 (+ 5)	7·8 (— 6)	8·1 (— 5)
Rubber manufactures	12·1 (+ 5)	13·0 (+ 9)	14·6 (+25)
Wood and cork manufactures, etc.	1·2 (—15)	1·4 (+11)	1·4 (+24)
Paper	14·1 (+ 9)	14·2 (+ 5)	13·7 (+11)
Textile manufactures	66·6 (— 2)	68·1 (+ 3)	66·1 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*67*	*69*	*65*
Wool yarns and woven fabrics	21·2 (— 6)	20·4 (— 5)	21·0 (+ 4)
Cotton yarns and woven fabrics	10·0 (— 2)	9·6 (+ 2)	8·9 (+ 9)
Man-made fibre yarns and woven fabrics	13·9 (+ 3)	16·3 (+17)	15·1 (+16)
Miscellaneous textile manufactures	21·5 (— 0)	21·9 (+ 3)	21·1 (+ 6)
Non-metallic mineral manufactures, n.e.s.	73·9 (+23)	82·5 (+ 7)	64·2 (+ 5)
Pottery and glass	12·0 (+ 9)	12·3 (+16)	12·1 (+14)
Precious stones	52·6 (+32)	60·8 (+ 6)	42·5 (+ 1)
Iron and steel	54·6 (— 7)	59·3 (+14)	63·1 (+18)
Non-ferrous metals	51·4 (+19)	51·0 (+15)	56·5 (+28)
Miscellaneous metal manufactures	39·9 (+ 2)	42·3 (+10)	40·8 (+10)
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	100·5 (+ 6)	98·6 (+ 8)	104·8 (+20)
Seasonally adjusted	*97*	*105*	*105*
Clothing and footwear	20·2 (+ 7)	17·9 (+14)	16·7 (+25)
Seasonally adjusted	*18*	*19*	*19*
Scientific instruments	28·6 (+12)	31·2 (+ 9)	33·1 (+19)
Seasonally adjusted	*29*	*31*	*31*
Printed matter	13·6 (+ 2)	13·0 (+ 6)	14·7 (+23)

Table 5.

Other exports

£ million f.o.b. quarters or quarterly averages
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	2nd half 1966	1st quarter 1967	2nd quarter 1967
Food and live animals	40·7 (+ 1)	47·7 (+ 2)	42·4 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*46*	*44*
Live animals	4·6 (—48)	5·1 (—33)	7·7 (+28)
Cereals and cereal preparations	10·0 (+65)	15·6 (+36)	9·4 (— 7)
Sugar and sugar preparations	5·8 (+ 2)	5·5 (+ 7)	6·4 (+30)
Beverages and tobacco	45·1 (+ 8)	33·7 (+ 4)	42·2 (+17)
Seasonally adjusted	*42*	*43*	*40*
Whisky	34·7 (+ 8)	24·4 (+ 1)	31·3 (+17)
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	5·8 (+11)	5·5 (+ 4)	6·3 (+25)
Crude materials and animal and vegetable oils and fats	37·1 (— 1)	39·7 (— 1)	40·2 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*39*	*39*	*38*
Wool tops	6·9 (— 2)	6·8 (—10)	6·0 (—19)
Other textile fibres	12·7 (—12)	14·6 (— 6)	14·6 (— 3)
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	33·2 (+ 2)	36·7 (— 3)	33·3 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*33*	*36*	*35*
Coal, coke and briquettes	4·8 (—24)	4·0 (—37)	3·1 (—21)
Petroleum products	26·1 (+ 9)	29·7 (+ 1)	28·1 (+19)

Table 6.
Imports: Food, beverages and tobacco

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	2nd half 1966	1st quarter 1967	2nd quarter 1967
Food and live animals	383·2 (— 2)	419·0 (+ 2)	421·3 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*397*	*400*	*412*
Live animals	14·3 (+11)	11·6 (— 2)	13·1 (+48)
Meat and meat preparations	91·8 (+ 1)	94·9 (— 1)	99·7 (+ 5)
Seasonally adjusted	*93*	*90*	*99*
Beef and veal	21·1 (— 7)	14·5 (—11)	18·6 (+ 0)
Th. tons	80 (— 2)	62 (— 0)	72 (+12)
Mutton and lamb	11·9 (+ 3)	25·0 (— 5)	21·3 (+24)
Th. tons	57 (+ 6)	119 (— 2)	104 (+31)
Bacon	31·0 (+10)	31·2 (+11)	30·9 (— 6)
Th. tons	99 (— 2)	98 (+ 1)	103 (+ 1)
Dairy products and eggs	47·5 (— 2)	58·1 (+ 8)	48·1 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*48*	*52*	*50*
Butter	32·7 (— 5)	39·0 (+ 0)	33·1 (— 3)
Th. tons	105 (— 1)	128 (+ 3)	107 (— 3)
Fish and fish preparations	16·7 (—12)	18·2 (+13)	17·5 (+42)
Raw sugars	24·4 (— 0)	21·3 (+ 0)	24·1 (—10)
Th. tons	525 (— 5)	537 (+11)	554 (— 7)
Cocoa beans	2·0 (+21)	8·1 (+34)	6·9 (+43)
Th. tons	10 (—22)	41 (—21)	34 (+ 0)
Tea and mate	25·9 (—11)	30·3 (+10)	17·0 (—15)
Th. tons	58 (—11)	73 (+11)	43 (—11)
Cereals and feeding stuff for animals	71·7 (—10)	74·7 (— 3)	75·5 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*73*	*74*	*73*
Fruit and vegetables	69·7 (+ 5)	82·5 (+ 2)	99·4 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*80*	*83*	*79*
Beverages and tobacco	42·0 (— 7)	29·3 (+ 2)	37·2 (+43)
Seasonally adjusted	*34*	*43*	*48*
Beverages	15·6 (— 5)	12·5 (+26)	14·7 (+10)
Tobacco and tobacco manufactures	26·5 (— 8)	16·8 (—11)	22·5 (+79)
Seasonally adjusted	*19*	*29*	*34*

Rest of world

Exports to the remaining countries of the world as a group rose in the second quarter after showing a slight fall in the first quarter. At £38 million a month, they were 3 per cent above the level in the first quarter, and nearly 1 per cent above the level in the fourth quarter of last year. Shipments to Japan rose 7 per cent in the second quarter, and, at £7 million a month, made good the dip in the first quarter. The strong growth in exports to Japan during 1966 may have slackened slightly this year but the rate for the first half year was 20 per cent above the average for last year as a whole.

COMMODITY PATTERN OF EXPORTS

The decline in deliveries to the main export markets during the first half year affected most commodity categories. Exports of manufactured goods, after strong growth toward the end of last year and early this year, have fallen back in recent months. Deliveries of most classes of manufactured goods were lower in the second quarter; exceptions were the erratic category of ships and aircraft and deliveries of chemicals. Exports of chemicals grew steadily throughout 1966 and the growth has continued in the first half of this year; in the second quarter the level was 3 per cent higher than in the previous quarter despite the general slackening of demand overseas. Exports in the machinery category, which forms over a quarter of total exports, reached a peak at the turn of the year and have since fallen. In the second quarter, at an average of £119 million a month, they were 3 per cent lower than in the previous quarter. Exports of road motor vehicles have fallen in recent months, but the average for the first half of the year was 2 per cent higher than the rate in 1966 as a whole. The strong rise in value of exports of metal and metal manufactures in the latter part of 1966 levelled off early this year and in the second quarter were 3 per cent below the rate in the previous quarter.

Exports of food and live animals fell 4 per cent in the second quarter compared with the previous quarter, and shipments of beverages and tobacco fell 7 per cent; exports of basic materials also fell.

COMMODITY PATTERN OF IMPORTS

Food, beverages and tobacco

Imports of food, beverages and tobacco in the first six months of this year when compared with the first nine months of 1966 were about 4 per cent higher in value and volume. This increase followed two years of little change apart from month to month variability.

Food imports in the first half of this year were 2 per cent more in value than in the first nine months of last year. This increase was accounted for by a sharp rise in imports of dairy produce and eggs and a more moderate rise in imports of fruit and vegetables. Cereal imports were little changed but meat imports showed a moderate decline between the two periods.

(Continued on next page)

HOW TO BUILD UP MAILING LISTS OF OVERSEAS BUYERS

Lists of potential importers of certain British products in overseas countries are available to exporters from the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.

These lists, which are mainly of a non-technical nature, enable exporters to mail details of their products or new lines to potential buyers in all parts of the world at appropriate intervals.

Many firms have found that direct mail of this kind, limited to brief concrete details in the language of the country concerned, can become a valuable supplement to the efforts of the salesman overseas.

Inquiries for these lists of overseas importers, giving the type of goods involved and the countries to be covered, should be made to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757).

Imports by Commodity Classes

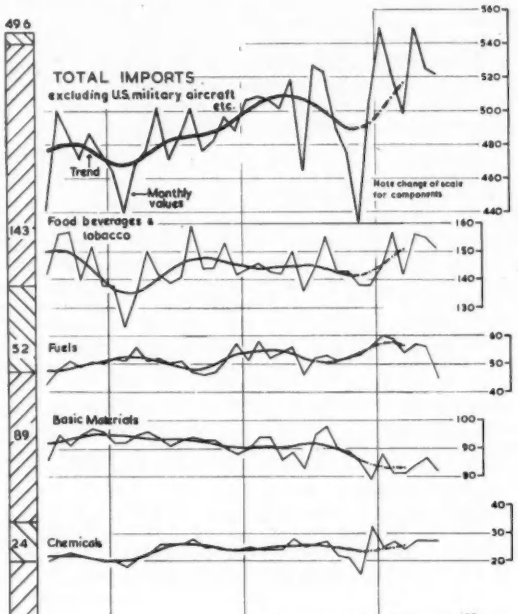


Table C. Imports: commodity classes

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months

	Total	Total excluding U.S. military aircraft, etc.	Food beverages and tobacco	Fuels	Industrial materials: Total	Basic materials	Chemicals	Other semi-manufactures	Finished manufactures: Total	Excluding U.S. military aircraft, etc.	Miscellaneous
1966 Year	496		143	52	212	89	25	99	83		7
2nd quarter	495		142	52	213	86	26	102	82		6
3rd quarter	513		147	52	224	94	25	105	84		6
4th quarter	470	470	140	51	196	84	23	89	79	79	7
1967 1st quarter	524	523	148	57	215	83	26	106	94	92	7
April	556	549	156	57	225	84	27	114	106	99	6
May	531	525	155	56	214	87	27	100	101	95	6
June	524	521	151	45	218	82	27	109	104	101	6
1st quarter	524	523	148	57	215	83	26	106	94	92	7
2nd quarter	535	530	153	52	218	84	27	107	104	99	6
1st half	530	526	151	55	217	84	26	106	99	96	6

Imports of beverages, one of the categories of goods previously subject to the import charge, were about 12 per cent higher in the first six months of this year than in the first nine months of last. After the removal of the charge at the end of November imports of these goods rose sharply but they now appear to be levelling out.

The value of tobacco imports was 38 per cent higher in the first six months of this year than in the first nine months of last year. The Rhodesian situation has affected imports of this commodity and the rise this year reflects imports of larger quantities of more expensive tobacco from other sources, notably America.

Table 7.
Imports: Materials and fuels

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	2nd half 1966	1st quarter 1967	2nd quarter 1967
Crude materials	251·0 (— 4)	233·1 (— 8)	235·9 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*251*	*232*	*239*
Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	10·8 (—17·	8·7 (—28)	9·2 (—17)
Seasonally adjusted	*11*	*9*	*9*
Wood, lumber and cork	61·2 (— 1)	32·5 (+12)	46·2 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted	*51*	*48*	*50*
Sawn softwood	48·5 (+ 0)	23·7 (+22)	37·0 (+13)
Th. standards	549 (+ 2)	276 (+28)	441 (+20)
Woodpulp	33·1 (+ 2)	31·5 (— 7)	32·5 (— 4)
Th. tons	730 (+ 6)	673 (— 8)	708 (— 5)
Wool and other animal hair and tops	24·2 (—12)	37·0 (— 7)	33·4 (— 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*30*	*31*	*31*
Raw wool	20·7 (—11)	33·7 (— 8)	29·7 (— 8)
Th. tons	45 (—12)	74 (— 5)	68 (+ 3)
Raw cotton	10·1 (+ 0)	10·8 (—22)	9·2 (—27)
Th. tons	46 (+ 5)	49 (—20)	42 (—25)
Metalliferous ores and scraps	48·1 (— 8)	45·8 (— 5)	49·9 (+ 9)
Iron ore	17·9 (—20)	14·1 (—16)	17·6 (+ 3)
Th. tons	4,093 (—17)	3,336 (—13)	4,252 (+ 8)
Hides and skins	14·6 (+11)	15·6 (—30)	10·5 (—29)
Crude rubber	11·2 (— 3)	12·8 (+ 4)	9·5 (—17)
Animal and vegetable oils and fats	15·6 (— 2)	14·8 (—12)	16·1 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*17*	*17*	*14*
Chemicals	69·4 (— 6)	83·2 (+ 6)	84·5 (+ 9)
Seasonally adjusted	*71*	*77*	*81*
Manufactured goods classified chiefly by material	287·1 (+ 5)	328·7 (+ 8)	325·4 (+ 6)
Seasonally adjusted	*291*	*318*	*321*
Wood manufactures	15·4 (—10)	21·7 (+28)	21·9 (+18)
Newsprint paper and board	32·2 (+ 3)	40·1 (+19)	38·7 (+ 9)
Cotton yarns and fabrics	12·1 (—14)	17·8 (+ 0)	14·2 (+ 6)
Other textile manufactures	23·6 (— 3)	28·8 (— 5)	28·4 (+10)
Iron and steel	21·6 (+ 9)	26·6 (+13)	31·7 (+51)
Th. tons	398 (+26)	453 (+14)	552 (+52)
Non-ferrous metals	104·5 (+14)	95·2 (—12)	97·2 (— 7)
Copper	55·4 (+23)	51·0 (— 8)	44·9 (—18)
Th. tons	121 (—16)	116 (—18)	121 (— 5)
Aluminium	18·9 (+14)	16·7 (—13)	16·3 (—14)
Total industrial materials (1)	623·1 (— 0)	659·8 (+ 1)	661·9 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*629*	*644*	*655*
Mineral fuels, lubricants and related materials	153·3 (+ 6)	177·2 (+ 8)	155·9 (— 0)
Crude petroleum	103·1 (+ 2)	117·5 (+ 8)	106·3 (— 5)
Th. tons	17,471 (+ 9)	20,176 (+18)	18,491 (+ 1)
Petroleum products	45·5 (+17)	52·5 (+ 7)	44·2 (+12)
Th. tons	5,326 (+16)	6,262 (+ 4)	5,186 (+12)

(1) Crude materials, animal and vegetable oil and fats, chemicals and manufactured goods classified chiefly by materials.

INDUSTRIAL MATERIALS

The rate of importing industrial materials (which comprise basic materials and semi-manufactured goods) showed little change in the first half of this year when compared with the first three quarters of 1966. Within this group, lower quantities of basic materials at lower prices arrived this year but there were increased imports of semi-manufactured goods, no doubt largely attributable to the removal of the import charge which affected a substantial proportion of categories within this group.

The decrease in imports of basic materials in the first half of the year compared with the first three quarters of last year was about 8 per cent, with both prices and volume lower by about 4 per cent. The value of imports this year of most commodities within the group – including oilseeds, wool and other textile fibres and some metalliferous ores – was lower. Against this, imports of timber were higher though they remained below the high levels of 1964 and 1965.

Imports of semi-manufactured goods in the six months to June this year were 5 per cent higher, in value and volume, than in January to September last year. Most goods in this category of imports, apart from non-ferrous metals, diamonds and precious stones, were subject to the temporary import charge, and the monthly figures for the first half of this year included some shipments previously held back awaiting the lifting of the charge. In addition, there is likely to have been some replenishment of stocks of these goods. Imports of chemicals were about 6 per cent more in value in the first half of this year than in the first three quarters of last, and imports of other semi-manufactured goods were about 5 per cent higher; imports of paper and board, iron and steel, non-ferrous metal and other metal manufactures contributed to this rise. Among non-chargeable goods, imports of non-ferrous metals were lower in the first half of this year, partly resulting from lower quantities imported and partly from lower prices of copper: imports of diamonds were also lower in the first half of this year than January to September last year.

Fuels

Imports of fuels in June were affected by the recent hostilities in the Middle East and the closing of the Suez Canal on June 6. Despite the fall recorded in that month, however, imports in the first half of this year as a whole were about 12 per cent higher in volume than in the first three quarters of last year. This increase compared with an average rise over the last five years of about 10 per cent a year. In value terms the increase this year was 4 per cent, considerably less than the volume increase, reflecting the continual decline in c.i.f. prices of oil imports.

Finished manufactures

Imports of finished manufactures (excluding United States military aircraft) in the first six months of this year were 14 per cent (£12 million a month) higher than the rate in the first nine monhs of last year. Part of this rise represents the carry-over from the fourth quarter of deferred arrivals to take advantage of the lifting of the charge (taking the low fourth quarter figure with the first half of this year gives an average rate 8 per cent up on the first nine months of last year).

About three quarters of imports of finished manufactures are capital goods and most of the increase this year was in these goods. In particular, imports of machinery were 16 per cent (£7 million a month) higher. The much smaller category of professional and scientific instruments (including photographic goods and watches and clocks) increased by 13 per cent (£1 million a month). Among those categories which are mainly consumer goods, imports of miscellaneous manufactures (excluding instruments, etc.) were 14 per cent (£3 million a month higher). Within this latter figure, imports of clothing and footwear rose by 13 per cent (not quite £1 million a month).

Imports of transport equipment were also higher this year. The increase was almost wholly in ships and aircraft, and especially in ships; road motor vehicles arrived at much the same rate in the first half year as in the first nine months of last year.

Table 8.

Imports: Finished manufactures

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	2nd half 1966	1st quarter 1967	2nd quarter 1967
Consumer goods (1)	64·7 (+ 6)	78·8 (+13)	84·5 (+18)
Cars and motor cycles	6·1 (— 6)	9·2 (+ 6)	12·2 (+20)
Other durable goods	17·0 (— 2)	20·7 (+19)	23·6 (+27)
Works of art	5·2 (—12)	6·7 (+ 7)	7·8 (+10)
Clothing and footwear	22·4 (+25)	28·8 (+19)	25·4 (+16)
Other consumer goods	14·0 (+ 5)	13·4 (+ 3)	15·6 (+15)
Other mainly capital goods	174·0 (+ 4)	216·2 (+14)	243·9 (+33)
Machinery	127·6 (+ 9)	159·1 (+13)	166·8 (+23)
Aircraft and aircraft engines	15·7 (+17)	17·4 (+26)	32·1 (+170)
Ships and boats	1·2 (—86)	5·6 (+26)	8·4 (+217)
Instruments	12·7 (+10)	15·1 (+19)	16·4 (+17)
Other	16·8 (+ 1)	19·0 (+ 4)	20·2 (+ 4)
Total finished manufactures (2)	238·7 (+ 4)	295·0 (+14)	328·4 (+29)
Seasonally adjusted (*a*)	*245*	*281*	*311*
(*b*)	*245*	*277*	*296*

(1) Goods covered by headings in the trade accounts believed to include mainly consumer goods.
(2) SITC revised sections 7 and 8.
(*a*) Including US military aircraft, etc.
(*b*) Excluding US military aircraft, etc.

Sources of imports

There were increased imports from most of the main trading areas in the first half of this year when compared with the first three quarters of last year.

Sterling area

An exception, however, was the sterling area where there was almost no change in the average rate of imports. Within the total, however, there was a sharp decline in imports from Australia (mainly meat and meat products) and a small fall, in the value of imports from India. There were rises, however, from some of the other sterling area countries, including New Zealand, the Irish Republic and South Africa.

North America

There was a rise of about 3 per cent in the value of imports from North America this year when compared with the rate in the first three quarters of last year. Almost all this increase was in arrivals from Canada, which were 7 per cent higher.

Western Europe

In recent months there has been a resumption of fairly strong growth in imports from Western Europe, associated in part with the lifting of the temporary charge at the end of November last year, and the final stage in the abolition of tariffs between EFTA countries at the end of 1966.

During the first half of this year imports from Western Europe as a whole were about 7 per cent higher in value than during the first nine months of last year. Imports from EFTA countries rose by about 10 per cent and those from EEC countries were 5 per cent higher.

Table 9.

Imports: By areas and countries. Sterling Area

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(percentage change on a year earlier)

	2nd half 1966	1st quarter 1967	2nd quarter 1967
Sterling Area			
Jamaica	5·4 (+15)	8·8 (+17)	11·0 (+ 1)
Trinidad	4·7 (+34)	6·9 (+12)	6·2 (— 6)
Australia	50·2 (— 7)	41·6 (—25)	46·8 (—11)
Seasonally adjusted	*53*	*40*	*46*
New Zealand	37·9 (— 3)	63·8 (+ 2)	50·7 (+ 4)
Seasonally adjusted	*46*	*52*	*49*
India	30·5 (—10)	34·3 (+ 6)	25·7 (— 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*31*	*32*	*29*
Pakistan	6·3 (— 2)	8·7 (—30)	8·1 (+18)
Ceylon	8·4 (—21)	9·6 (+ 7)	9·7 (— 9)
Malaysia, Singapore (1)	7·8	6·7 (—20)	5·6 (—33)
	3·8 (— 3)	5·0 (+17)	3·0 (—22)
Hong Kong	20·1 (+15)	22·5 (+ 6)	20·6 (+ 7)
Ghana	4·2 (+30)	6·7 (+51)	6·8 (+18)
Nigeria	28·5 (— 0)	28·7 (— 6)	27·4 (+ 8)
Zambia	20·7 (— 8)	18·0 (—13)	16·1 (—10)
Malawi	2·6 (+18)	1·8 (—19)	2·2 (+16)
Kenya	4·7 (+27)	5·5 (+ 4)	4·2 (—18)
Middle East	49·0 (+ 9)	53·9 (+11)	53·3 (— 9)
Irish Republic	50·6 (+10)	49·9 (+12)	55·0 (+37)
Republic of South Africa	44·4 (— 2)	56·3 (+22)	59·6 (+ 5)
Other	49·8 (— 0)	52·5 (+26)	52·8 (+ 5)
Total Sterling Area	429·5 (+ 0)	481·0 (+ 4)	464·8 (+ 2)
Seasonally adjusted	*444*	*456*	*453*

(1) Separate figures not available for 1965.

Table 9 *continued.*

Imports: By areas and countries. Non-Sterling Area

£ million c.i.f. quarters or quarterly averages
(*percentage change on a year earlier*)

	2nd half 1966	1st quarter 1967	2nd quarter 1967
Non-Sterling Area			
North America	285·5 (— 2)	300·3 (— 0)	323·9 (+18)
Seasonally adjusted (*a*)	*278*	*305*	*328*
(*b*)	*277*	*302*	*313*
Canada	111·7 (— 4)	105·6 (+ 1)	118·0 (+21)
Seasonally adjusted	*107*	*120*	*116*
United States & Deps.	173·8 (— 0)	194·7 (— 1)	205·9 (+16)
Seasonally adjusted (*a*)	*173*	*184*	*213*
(*b*)	*173*	*181*	*197*
Western Europe	504·4 (+ 4)	567·4 (+ 6)	577·4 (+11)
Seasonally adjusted	*505*	*554*	*577*
Free Trade Association (including Finland)	210·9 (+ 5)	228·9 (+12)	235·6 (+10)
Seasonally adjusted	*203*	*229*	*238*
Finland	33·2 (+ 6)	28·5 (+17)	31·3 (— 3)
Sweden	53·9 (+ 1)	61·3 (+15)	64·2 (+14)
Norway and Spitzbergen	30·2 (+15)	30·4 (+ 1)	33·1 (+12)
Denmark and Greenland	51·4 (+ 3)	52·7 (+ 5)	53·9 (+ 1)
Switzerland and Liechtenstein	23·4 (+ 2)	30·9 (+14)	29·6 (+14)
Portugal, Azores and Madeira	12·1 (+18)	15·3 (+21)	14·7 (+45)
Austria	6·8 (+ 6)	9·8 (+32)	8·8 (+30)
Economic Community	264·1 (+ 4)	303·7 (+ 2)	312·4 (+12)
Seasonally adjusted	*270*	*290*	*306*
Western Germany	72·1 (+ 5)	85·4 (+ 6)	86·9 (+12)
Netherlands	69·5 (+ 1)	74·8 (— 2)	77·3 (+ 2)
Belgium and Luxembourg	31·1 (+ 2)	36·5 (— 1)	34·3 (+ 4)
France	50·5 (— 0)	58·8 (+ 2)	64·0 (+20)
Italy	40·9 (+14)	48·3 (+ 5)	49·8 (+30)
Spain, Canary Islands and Spanish ports in North Africa	19·2 (+ 8)	23·8 (— 0)	20·8 (+17)
Other	10·3 (— 4)	10·9 (—12)	8·6 (—26)
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	68·9 (+ 9)	52·7 (+15)	66·6 (+16)
Seasonally adjusted	*61*	*58*	*69*
Soviet Union	40·0 (+ 6)	21·5 (+13)	31·5 (+19)
Other	28·9 (+14)	31·2 (+16)	35·1 (+14)
Latin America	69·2 (+ 2)	82·7 (+18)	76·6 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*73*	*82*	*74*
Venezuela	12·4 (—24)	16·6 (— 6)	15·0 (— 7)
Argentine Republic	15·8 (— 1)	23·4 (+19)	21·4 (+11)
Other	40·9 (+15)	42·7 (+30)	40·2 (+ 3)
Other non-sterling	100·0 (—12)	125·3 (— 1)	111·0 (+ 3)
Seasonally adjusted	*107*	*112*	*109*
Middle East	43·1 (+ 2)	57·4 (— 1)	47·9 (+ 5)
Japan	19·1 (—14)	23·2 (+18)	23·9 (+23)
Other	37·8 (—24)	44·7 (— 8)	39·2 (— 9)
Total Non-Sterling	1,028·0 (+ 1)	1,128·4 (+ 4)	1,155·5 (+11)
Seasonally adjusted (*a*)	*1,024*	*1,111*	*1,157*
(*b*)	*1,023*	*1,108*	*1,142*
Total All Countries	1,457·5 (+ 1)	1,609·4 (+ 4)	1,620·3 (+ 8)
Seasonally adjusted (*a*)	*1,475*	*1,572*	*1,605*
(*b*)	*1,474*	*1,569*	*1,590*

(*a*) Including US military aircraft, etc.
(*b*) Excluding US military aircraft, etc.

Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

Imports from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, after easing back in the latter part of last year and the early months of this, increased again in the second quarter, and in the first half of this year as a whole were about 6 per cent higher than in the first nine months of last year.

The BRD Company Limited of Aldridge, Staffordshire, is supplying 85 per cent of the propeller shaft sets for the Swedish Volvo motor car. Each set comprises two tubular shafts with a universal bearing at each end and another at the centre, where the shafts are connected by a sliding spline. These are being shipped to Gothenburg, in special collapsible wooden containers provided by the customer. Tube Products Limited – a TI Company of Oldbury, Birmingham, supplies approximately 300,000 feet per month of Tru-Wel electric resistance welded steel tube for the tubular portions of the automotive propeller shaft assemblies produced at BRD. Picture shows a case containing Volvo propeller shaft sets being conveyed to the despatching bay against a background of Tru-Wel ERW steel tube in the raw material stores of the BRD Company.

Latin America

There has been strong growth in imports from Latin America this year and in the first six months the value was 11 per cent greater than the rate in the first three quarters of last year. In part this increase was caused by higher imports of copper supplies from Chile which had been much reduced in the first half of 1966. Heavier imports of meat from the Argentine, especially corned beef, also contributed to the rise.

Rest of the world

There was almost no change in the value of imports from countries in the rest of the world this year when compared with the first three quarters of 1966.

NOTES:

Detailed particulars of United Kingdom imports, exports and re-exports were published on July 27* and further analysis of the figures will be found in the form of tables in the monthly Report on Overseas Trade† for August, due to be published on or about August 29.

(*Continued on page* 341)

'PICK-A-BACK' ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXPORT ASSISTANCE

A booklet, with a foreword by Mr. Douglas Jay, President of the Board of Trade, containing names and addresses of manufacturing firms who have offered to help other firms with export assistance has been published by Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, in collaboration with the main organisations of British Industry.

Copies may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Reference 987G.) Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 245 (Telex 25977), or from any Board of Trade Regional Office.

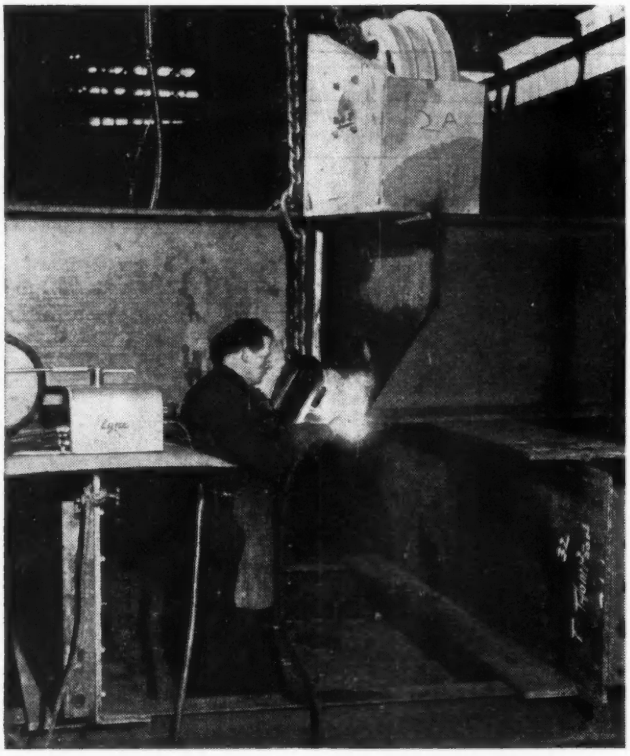
Imports and United Kingdom exports

Quarters or quarterly averages

£ million

Section and Division	Imports				United Kingdom exports			
	1st half 1966	2nd half 1966	1st qtr. 1967	2nd qtr. 1967	1st half 1966	2nd half 1966	1st qtr. 1967	2nd qtr. 1967
0. Food and Live Animals . . . . . Total	404·5	383·2	419·0	421·3	43·5	40·7	47·7	42·4
00 Live animals	10·4	14·3	11·6	13·1	6·8	4·6	5·1	7·7
01 Meat and meat preparations	95·4	91·8	94·9	99·7	4·0	2·4	3·3	2·9
02 Dairy products and eggs	50·0	47·5	58·1	48·1	3·1	2·9	2·8	2·8
03 Fish and fish preparations	14·3	16·7	18·2	17·5	2·5	2·5	2·4	2·4
04 Cereals and cereal preparations	56·9	54·0	57·3	59·1	10·8	10·0	15·6	9·4
05 Fruit and vegetables	87·5	69·7	82·5	99·4	3·8	3·8	3·8	2·3
06 Sugar, sugar preparations and honey	26·3	27·2	24·3	26·5	5·0	5·8	5·5	6·4
07 Coffee, cocoa and preparations, tea and spices	41·4	38·7	49·5	36·4	3·0	3·7	3·3	3·3
08 Feeding stuff for animals	16·7	17·7	17·4	16·4	1·7	2·1	2·8	2·0
09 Miscellaneous food preparations	5·7	5·5	5·1	5·1	2·8	2·9	2·8	3·1
1. Beverages and Tobacco . . . . . Total	27·4	42·0	29·3	37·2	34·3	45·1	33·7	42·2
11 Beverages	11·7	15·6	12·5	14·7	29·2	39·3	28·2	35·9
12 Tobacco	15·7	26·5	16·8	22·5	5·1	5·8	5·5	6·3
2. Crude Materials, Inedible . . . . . Total	248·3	251·0	233·1	235·9	38·3	35·6	37·9	38·6
21 Hides, skins and fur skins, undressed	18·6	14·6	15·6	10·5	1·7	1·8	2·0	2·1
22 Oil seeds, oil nuts and oil kernels	11·6	10·8	8·7	9·2	0·1	0·1	0·1	0·1
23 Crude rubber (including synthetic and reclaimed)	11·9	11·2	12·8	9·5	3·0	2·9	2·5	2·8
24 Wood, lumber and cork	35·9	61·2	32·5	46·2	0·2	0·1	0·2	0·1
25 Pulp and waste paper	33·9	33·1	31·5	32·5	0·4	0·5	0·5	0·5
26 Textile fibres, not manufactured and their waste	65·1	45·1	61·0	53·8	22·8	19·6	21·4	20·6
27 Crude fertilizers and minerals	12·6	14·4	12·0	13·5	5·5	6·3	5·9	6·4
28 Metalliferous ores and metal scrap	46·8	48·1	45·8	49·9	3·5	3·3	4·3	5·2
29 Crude animal and vegetable materials	12·0	12·4	13·3	10·8	1·1	1·0	1·1	0·9
3. Mineral Fuels, Lubricants, etc. . . . . Total	160·2	153·3	177·2	155·9	33·9	33·2	36·7	33·3
33 Petroleum and petroleum products	156·4	150·3	171·8	152·3	28·6	28·4	32·6	30·1
Coal, coke, gas and electric energy	3·8	2·9	5·3	3·6	5·2	4·9	4·0	3·2
4. Animal and Vegetable Oils and Fats . . . Total	16·1	15·6	14·8	16·1	1·5	1·5	1·8	1·6
5. Chemicals . . . . . Total	78·0	69·4	83·2	84·5	113·6	120·8	128·8	136·4
51 Chemical elements and compounds	31·5	29·9	36·1	35·8	26·9	28·5	30·5	31·0
53 Dyeing, tanning and colouring materials	4·2	4·1	4·6	4·9	13·6	14·6	15·0	15·2
54 Medical and pharmaceutical products	3·5	3·8	3·6	3·3	17·7	18·8	20·5	21·3
55 Essential oils and perfume materials	4·2	4·0	4·5	4·4	9·4	10·6	11·2	11·3
56 Fertilizers, manufactured	5·1	3·9	6·6	6·7	1·8	2·1	3·0	2·4
58 Plastic materials and artificial resins	17·2	12·6	15·9	16·9	22·2	22·3	23·9	26·9
All other chemical materials and products	12·4	11·0	11·9	12·4	22·0	23·8	24·7	28·2
6. Manufactured Goods Classified Chiefly by Material . Total	305·6	287·1	328·7	325·4	302·0	322·0	339·7	328·4
61 Leather, leather manufactures and dressed furs	7·6	6·9	6·5	7·6	8·4	8·1	7·8	8·1
62 Rubber manufactures, n.e.s.	3·8	3·6	3·7	4·2	11·8	12·1	13·0	14·6
63 Wood and cork manufactures (excluding furniture)	17·7	15·4	21·7	21·9	1·2	1·2	1·4	1·4
64 Paper, paperboard and manufactures thereof	34·5	32·2	40·1	38·7	12·9	14·1	14·2	13·7
65 Textile yarn, fabrics and articles	43·7	35·7	46·6	42·7	63·7	66·6	68·1	66·1
66 Non-metallic mineral manufactures	57·3	54·1	73·6	65·7	69·1	73·9	82·5	64·2
67 Iron and steel	22·2	21·6	26·6	31·7	52·8	54·6	59·3	63·1
68 Non-ferrous metals	106·4	104·5	95·2	97·2	44·3	51·4	51·0	56·5
69 Manufactures of metal, n.e.s.	12·4	12·9	14·8	15·8	37·8	39·9	42·3	40·8
7. Machinery and Transport Equipment . . . Total	178·0	162·4	205·7	235·4	542·0	547·2	571·6	575·8
71 Machinery other than electric	111·3	103·5	129·0	136·4	256·5	263·9	275·1	280·2
72 Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	38·1	37·1	43·4	46·7	83·1	89·9	94·1	91·7
73 Transport equipment	28·6	21·7	33·4	52·4	202·4	193·5	202·3	203·9
8. Miscellaneous Manufactured Articles . . . Total	78·9	76·3	89·3	93·0	89·2	110·5	98·6	104·8
81 Sanitary, plumbing, heating and lighting fixtures and fittings	1·2	1·5	1·3	1·3	2·8	3·0	3·0	2·9
82 Furniture	2·1	2·0	2·5	3·0	3·8	3·6	3·7	4·3
83 Travel goods, handbags and similar articles	1·1	1·0	1·0	1·2	0·6	0·8	0·7	0·7
84 Clothing	16·6	17·7	20·7	18·8	11·2	15·2	13·5	12·8
85 Footwear	6·4	4·7	8·1	6·5	3·3	5·0	4·4	3·9
86 Professional, scientific and controlling instruments, photographic and optical goods, watches and clocks	20·2	18·9	22·4	25·6	28·2	28·6	31·2	33·1
89 Miscellaneous manufactured articles, n.e.s.	31·2	30·7	33·2	36·5	39·2	44·3	42·1	47·1
5-8 Manufactured Goods . . . . . Total	640·6	595·2	706·9	738·3	1,046·8	1,090·6	1,138·6	1,145·3
9. Commodities and Transactions not Classified according to Kind . . . . . Total	22·3	17·2	29·1	15·6	34·2	41·8	38·1	34·7
TOTAL ALL SECTIONS	1,519·4	1,457·5	1,609·4	1,620·3	1,232·5	1,288·6	1,334·5	1,338·2

WELDING STEEL PLATFORMS FOR DUBLIN QUAYS



New quays for the Dublin Port and Docks Board are being constructed by a method believed to be pioneered by Collen Brothers (Dublin) Ltd., the main contractors. Reinforced concrete caissons are built on a steel platform suspended from four 'Syncrolift' winches. The platform is then lowered into the water, the caissons floated off and finally sunk into position. British Oxygen's Radian electrodes and MIG welding equipment are used extensively by Thomas Thompson & Son Ltd., Carlow, in the fabrication of the deck; and the picture shows the MIG equipment being used to weld the centre gusset plate attached to one of the four 'Syncrolift' sheave housings at Thomas Thompson & Son Limited. 905

Imports by Areas.

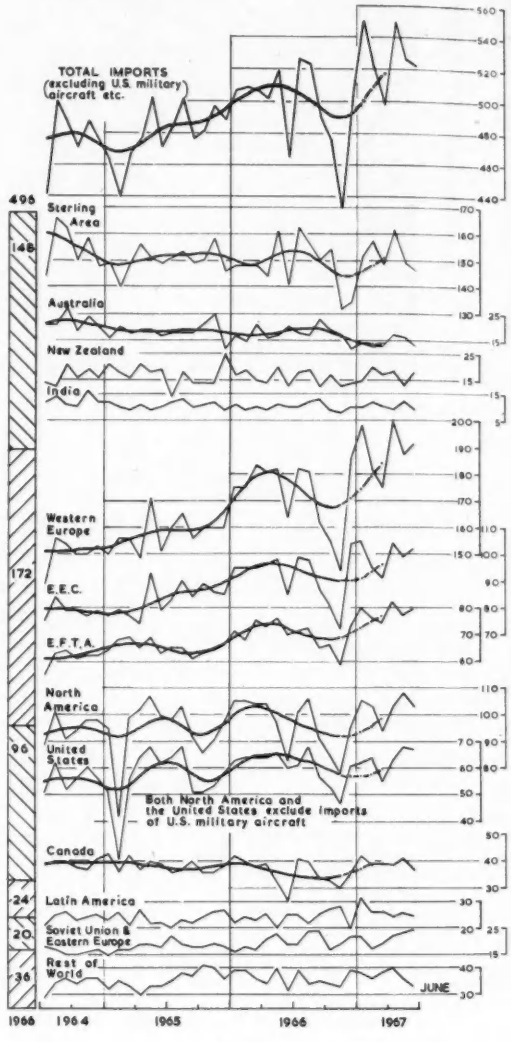


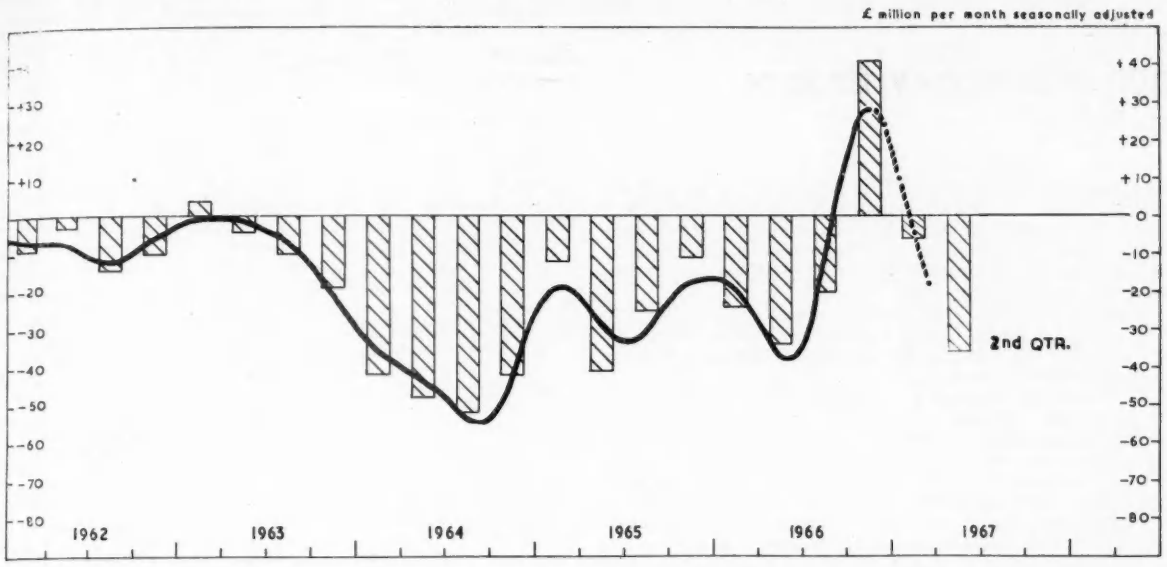
Table D. Imports: areas (1)

Seasonally adjusted £ million c.i.f. monthly averages or calendar months

	Total	Total excluding U.S. military aircraft, etc.	Sterling Area: Total	Sterling Area: Australia	Sterling Area: New Zealand	Sterling Area: India	Western Europe: Total	Western Europe: EEC	Western Europe: EFTA	North America: Total	North America: Excluding U.S. military aircraft, etc.	North America: U.S. and Deps. Total	North America: U.S. and Deps. Excluding U.S. military aircraft, etc.	North America: Canada	Latin America	Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	Rest of World
1966 Year	496		148	17	16	10	172	92	70	96		60		35	24	20	36
2nd quarter	495		149	17	15	10	176	93	73	95		63		32	23	21	35
3rd quarter	513		156	19	16	11	175	95	69	99		62		39	24	22	36
4th quarter	470	470	140	16	14	9	162	85	66	86	85	54	53	32	25	19	35
1967 1st quarter	524	523	152	13	17	11	185	97	76	102	101	61	60	40	27	19	37
April	556	549	161	17	18	9	200	104	82	110	103	70	63	39	24	22	40
May	531	525	149	16	13	12	187	99	77	114	108	74	68	41	25	23	36
June	524	521	146	13	18	9	191	102	79	105	103	70	67	37	24	24	33
1st quarter	524	523	152	13	17	11	185	97	76	102	101	61	60	40	27	19	37
2nd quarter	535	530	151	15	16	10	192	102	79	109	104	71	66	39	25	23	36
1st half	530	526	151	14	17	10	189	99	78	106	102	66	63	39	26	21	37

(1) Burma is included with the 'Rest of the World' and from January 1966, Rhodesia has been excluded from the Sterling Area figures and included with the 'Rest of the World.'

VISIBLE TRADE BALANCE



NOTE: The level of the trend line for each month takes into account figures for the seven months before and after that month. (For the period before the monthly series begins quarterly figures have been used) A provisional trend for the first four of the last seven months is shown by a broken line.

Visible trade balance

(a) The figures for the trade balance are on a balance of payments basis and are estimates and liable to revision. They are only published seasonally adjusted. In order to obtain the best guidance as to the trend of the trade balance, figures for several months should be taken together. This series is intended as a substitute for the crude 'trade gap' which, being the difference between imports (c.i.f.) and exports plus re-exports (both f.o.b.) is misleading in that the import valuation includes insurance and freight, which in so far as they are paid abroad, are included in the invisibles account in the balance of payments. There are also smaller adjustments, for example in allowance for goods not covered by the Trade Accounts. The total current account in the balance of payments comprises two main components, the visible trade account and the invisibles account. The latter is usually in significant surplus; over the five years 1962-1966 it averaged £150 million a year.

(b) Purchase of United States military aircraft

The calculation of the visible trade balance excludes transactions, whether deliveries or payments, relating to the purchase of United States military aircraft (including some missiles) which are being financed by the special United States Exim Bank credit. The effect of these transactions on the balance of payments accounts is shown in the quarterly balance of payments statistics published in 'Economic Trends'.

* Accounts relating to the Overseas Trade of the United Kingdom, June 1967. HMSO, price 30s., by post 31s.
† Report on Overseas Trade, published by HMSO, price 4s., by post 4s. 5d. Annual subscription £2 14s., including postage.

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Acts 1960 and 1964 during the week ended Friday, August 4, 1967.
Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration	Registered in the name of	Maker's name
			BRITISH		
The Tay Road Bridge	Br/E 32556	30	July 31	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Campbell Harper Films Ltd.
Sunday Thoughts Series 15:					
No. 4. The Hero	Br/E 32557	3	July 31	" "	Religious Films Ltd.
No. 5. The Suspect	Br/E 32558	3	July 31	" "	" "
No. 6. Scratch the Surface	Br/E 32559	3	July 31	" "	" "
Pathe Pictorial Series 651-663:					
Pathe Pictorial No. 659	Br/E 32560	8	July 31	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe Pictorial No. 660	Br/E 32561	8	July 31	" "	" "
Mining Review No. 12 – 20th Year	Br/E 32562	9	August 2	Data Film Distributors Ltd.	National Coal Board
Pathe News 67-61	Br/E 32299	8	August 4	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.
Pathe News 67-62	Br/E 32300	8	August 4	" "	" "
Movietone News 1990	Br/E 32433	7	August 4	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.
Movietone News 1990A	Br/E 32434	8	August 4	" "	" "
			FOREIGN		
Further Perils of Laurel and Hardy	F 32551	99	July 31	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	Robert Youngson Productions Inc.
Daniel Boone – Frontier Trail Rider	F 32552	91	July 31	" "	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Corp.
Chilly Chums	F 32553	6	July 31	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.
Chilly and the Woodchopper	F 32554	6	July 31	" "	" "
Horse Play	F 32555	6	July 31	" "	" "
New York Calling Superdragon	F 32563	99	August 3	Ranworth Film Services Ltd.	Fono Roma, Rome

AMENDMENT TO THE REGISTER:
The particulars of the film 'Zazie' (F 28101) registered on January 18, 1963, have been amended to provide alternative titles as follows: (a) 'Zazie'; (b) 'Zazie dans le Metro'.
CORRECTION TO THE REGISTER:
The playing time of the film 'Killer's Canyon' (F 32528) registered on July 20, 1967, has been corrected to 83 minutes.

Trends in company finance

BETWEEN APRIL 1 and June 30, 1967, the Statistics Division of the Board of Trade analysed the accounts of 702 companies for their accounting years ending on April 6, 1966, or later. Nearly two-thirds had accounting dates ending in December 1966, so that the accounts can be taken as representing roughtly the average experience during the calendar year 1966.

The companies whose accounts are analysed in this article represent about one-third of all quoted companies engaged mainly in manufacturing and distribution in the United Kingdom whose accounts are analysed by the Board of Trade, but account for two-fifths of total assets and income. As a result of the inclusion of the accounts of Imperial Chemical Industries and Unilever the chemical industry is over-represented compared with the weight it would carry in an annual analysis. On the other hand since brewery companies favour autumn accounting dates, the drink industry is under-represented this quarter: Non-electrical engineering, other metal goods, and the bricks, pottery, etc., industry are also over-represented; electrical engineering and wholesale distribution are also under-represented. Table A shows how the industrial distribution of assets of the companies whose accounts are included in this analysis compares with the industrial pattern of all quoted companies included in the annual analysis.

Of the 702 accounts analysed, 458 relate to a financial year ending in December 1966, 99 to a year ending in January 1967 and 86 to a year ending in March 1967. The rest were distributed over the remaining months between July 1966 and April 1967.

Treatment of investment grants

The change from a system of investment and initial allowances to one of investment grants for eligible capital expenditure has affected the ease with which company accounts can be compared on a consistent basis because of the different treatments of grants in accounts. Nearly half of the 702 quoted companies reporting between April and June explicitly incorporated investment grants in their accounts. The majority, 237 out of 326 companies, deducted the value of the grants from expenditure on the relevant tangible fixed assets. If the value of the grants had not been deducted, tangible fixed assets, net and expenditure on tangible fixed assets would have been some £43 million higher than shown in Table 1 and Table 3 respectively. The remaining 89 companies showed tangible fixed assets at their cost before deducting the value of the grants which were included under reserves or transferred to the profit and loss account. Direct additions to reserves on account of investment grants amounted to £7½ million, while transfers to profit and loss account amounted to £6 million (£5 million as a reduction in the tax charge, and £1 million as a reduction in the depreciation charge or as an addition to other income).

Table A. Industrial distribution of company assets, 1965

£ million
(percentage of total in brackets)

Industry	Net assets in 1965 of companies included in present analysis (702 companies)	Net assets in 1965 of all companies included in annual analysis (2,198 companies)
Chemical and allied	2,042 (26)	2,458 (13)
Non-electrical engineering	687 (9)	1,396 (7)
Paper, printing and publishing	565 (7)	1,165 (6)
Retail distribution	540 (7)	1,473 (8)
Metal goods, n.e.s.	495 (6)	695 (4)
Food	411 (5)	929 (5)
Textiles	395 (5)	1,194 (6)
Bricks, pottery, etc.	371 (5)	643 (3)
Electrical engineering	339 (4)	1,488 (8)
Drink	293 (4)	1,498 (8)
Wholesale distribution	194 (2)	713 (4)
Clothing	186 (2)	344 (2)
Other industries	1,321 (17)	4,989 (26)
Total	7,837 (100)	18,985 (100)

Table 1. Quoted companies – balance sheet summary

Accounts received between April 1 and June 30, 1967

£ thousand

	Manufacturing Industries		Manufacturing and Distribution, etc.	
Balance sheet at end of year	1965	1966	1965	1966
Number of companies (a)	511	497	718	702
Fixed assets:				
Tangible fixed assets, net	3,792,776	4,094,024	4,595,142	4,940,834
Goodwill	248,502	256,386	291,546	301,605
Trade investments	331,227	348,513	360,636	385,986
Investment in unconsolidated subsidiaries	82,184	35,383	82,819	36,237
Total fixed assets, net	4,454,689	4,734,306	5,330,143	5,664,662
Current assets:				
Stocks and work in progress	2,172,098	2,249,159	2,562,526	2,652,462
Trade and other debtors, etc.	1,897,790	2,068,900	2,278,916	2,476,158
Investments (other than trade investments)	149,134	150,820	165,332	167,461
of which:				
British government securities	14,612	13,276	17,099	14,866
Loans to local authorities	9,188	6,013	11,692	7,987
Other and unclassified quoted securities	92,890	90,593	99,503	98,092
Unquoted	32,444	40,938	37,038	46,516
Tax reserve certificates	15,868	14,283	18,208	17,110
Treasury bills	125	—	325	—
Cash	283,164	315,508	358,088	385,405
Total current assets	4,518,179	4,798,670	5,383,395	5,698,596
Less Current liabilities:				
Bank overdrafts and loans	519,698	582,186	641,492	706,137
Trade and other creditors, etc.	1,362,536	1,485,065	1,715,296	1,853,566
Dividends and interest due	151,278	197,027	191,407	245,509
Current taxation	280,246	255,000	328,027	299,842
Total current liabilities	2,313,758	2,519,278	2,876,222	3,105,054
Net current assets	2,204,421	2,279,392	2,507,173	2,593,542
Total net assets	6,659,110	7,013,698	7,837,316	8,258,204
Represented by:				
Future tax reserves	214,956	239,766	272,236	300,487
Long-term loans	882,123	1,144,147	1,043,202	1,336,517
Minority interests in subsidiaries	289,627	289,880	312,224	312,958
Shareholders' interest	5,272,404	5,339,905	6,209,654	6,308,242
of which:				
Ordinary shares	2,140,060	2,168,133	2,523,185	2,562,240
Preference, etc., shares	370,379	315,952	434,353	370,787
Capital and revenue reserves	2,631,016	2,710,041	3,112,296	3,218,358
Tax equalisation reserve	130,949	145,779	139,820	156,857
Accumulated depreciation on fixed assets	2,186,889	2,392,743	2,444,984	2,671,648
Contracts for capital expenditure not provided for	115,039	108,507	124,988	117,885

(a) The 1965 figures include companies which were independent in that year but which were acquired in 1966 by another company in the population.

Profits and turnover

One hundred and ninety-eight or nearly 30 per cent of the companies reporting during the quarter gave figures of turnover in their accounts, the trading profits of these companies representing some 70 per cent of those of all companies in the present analysis. Excluding six companies which did not give comparable figures for 1965, turnover rose by 4 per cent between 1965 and 1966, although the trading profits of these companies rose only marginally by 1 per cent. For the companies in manufacturing industry which showed turnover figures the rise in turnover was 4 per cent, while trading profits rose by less than ½ per cent, implying a fall in the margin of profits to turnover from 10.6 per cent in 1965 to 10.3 per cent in 1966.

For those companies in the construction, distributive and service trades which gave turnover figures however, the rise in turnover was almost 5 per cent and trading profits rose by almost 5½ per cent, implying a marginal increase in the ratio of profits to turnover from 7.15 per cent in 1965 to 7.19 per cent in 1966. A significant factor here was a sharp rise in both turnover and profits of about 6 per cent and 8 per cent respectively for companies engaged in retail distribution, which gave rise to an increase in the margin of profits to turnover from 7.8 per cent in 1965 to 8.0 per cent in 1966 in this industry.

Company income

Gross trading profits of the 702 companies covered by this analysis amounted to £1,300 million and were some 1 per cent lower than for the same companies in 1965. This is a smaller reduction than the 7 per cent fall in profits between 1965 and 1966 recorded by companies reporting in the first quarter of 1967, but it probably exaggerates the underlying trend of profits because of the changing industrial composition of companies reporting each

quarter, (The three largest quoted car manufacturers were included in the previous quarter's results, and contributed significantly to the large fall in profits then shown.) The timing of the introduction of the Selective Employment Tax will also have had some effect on profits reported in successive quarters, since payments began in September 1966, but companies did not begin to receive refunds and premiums until January 1967; its effect was probably slightly to reduce the profits of the companies here analysed below what they would otherwise have been.

In manufacturing industry profits similarly improved, and though they were also 1 per cent below the figure for the same period in 1965, this reduction compares with a fall of 8 per cent over the previous year recorded by manufacturing companies reporting during the first quarter of 1967. Despite the overall fall in trading profits compared with a year earlier, the present analysis indicates that of the 22 broad industry groups for which separate figures are prepared, five showed trading profits which were significantly higher than in 1965; they were drink (up by 10 per cent), electrical engineering (up by 5 per cent) and vehicle, clothing and retail distribution (all up by 4 per cent). Other manufacturing industries, and paper, printing and publishing, showed smaller increases in profits of 2 per cent and 1 per cent respectively.

Gross income (trading profits plus investment and other income) of the companies reporting between April 1 and June 30, 1967, was 1½ per cent below the level of the previous year. The changeover to the new treatment of income tax on dividends brought about by the Finance Act, 1965, whereby companies bear the gross cost of the dividend and pay the net amount to shareholders, the tax thereon being remitted direct to the Inland Revenue, is again reflected to some extent in the accounts covered by the present analysis. The transitional arrangements for the introduction of the new system provided, *inter alia*, that dividends paid prior to April 6, 1966, were not subject to income tax and as in the case of companies reporting during the last three quarters of 1966 and the first quarter of 1967 accounts received between April 1 and June 30, 1967, showed dividend payments partly gross of income tax and partly net, depending on the date on which payment was made. In order to maintain comparability between years dividends are shown net of tax in Table 2, the tax payable thereon being added to taxation. Thus, of the £241 million dividends (net) £210 million was paid after April 6, 1966, the income tax of which (£147 million) has been included in the taxation figure. £31 million of dividends were paid before April 6, 1966, and since no income tax was payable on them, retained profits were in consequence inflated by about £22 million. Net distributions of dividends at £241 million were 4 per cent lower than a year earlier. If all dividends had been declared gross they would have represented 30.2 per cent of gross income in 1966 compared with 31.1 per cent for the same companies a year earlier.

Depreciation provisions increased by 6.9 per cent compared with 1965 and amounted to £386 million in 1966 (£361 million in 1965) representing a higher proportion of gross income (28.5 per cent against 26.3 per cent in 1965). Interest on long-term loans rose sharply by £18 million from £55 million in 1965 to £73 million in 1966, a rise of 32.7 per cent. In 1966 interest on long-term loans amounted to 5.4 per cent of gross income compared with 4.0 per cent in the previous year. After excluding the income tax of £147 million on dividends paid gross in 1966, tax appropriations constituted a higher proportion of gross income in 1966 (26.0 per cent compared with 24.4 per cent in 1965). As was the case with companies reporting in the first quarter of 1967, the figures for retained profits in respect of those companies in the present analysis were appreciably lower both in absolute terms and proportionately than in 1965.

Company expenditure

Expenditure of the companies reporting between April 1 and June 30, 1967, fell by £103 million (9 per cent), from £1,134 million in 1965 to £1,031 million in 1966, a repetition of the position revealed in the accounts of those companies reporting in the fourth quarter of 1966. With the exception of liquid assets net trade and

(*Continued on next page*)

Table 2. Quoted companies – sources of company funds

Accounts received between April 1 and June 30, 1967 — £ thousand

	Manufacturing Industries		Manufacturing and Distribution, etc.	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Number of companies	511	497	718	702
Sources of funds:				
Proceeds from issue of loan and share capital:				
For cash	161,614	215,637	196,183	238,850
of which:				
Ordinary shares	12,527	14,013	13,402	14,256
Preference, etc., share	—94	—52,714	—1,217	—61,403
Long-term loans	149,181	254,338	183,998	285,997
In exchange for subsidiaries	77,223	58,783	95,197	65,516
of which:				
Ordinary shares	42,953	34,418	59,734	41,027
Preference, etc., shares	7,056	1,595	8,249	1,669
Long-term loans	27,214	22,770	27,214	22,820
Total receipts from issues	238,837	274,420	291,380	304,366
Increase in short-term credit:				
Increase in amount owing to banks	88,703	57,656	114,387	59,993
Increase in trade and other creditors, etc.	160,215	103,686	198,507	117,304
Total increase in short-term credit	248,918	161,342	312,894	177,297
Internal sources: income from trading and other activities:				
Gross trading profit	1,096,254	1,082,395	1,308,904	1,299,822
Income from trade investments	35,416	32,499	38,923	35,309
Income from other investments	19,167	17,938	22,804	21,587
Prior year adjustments other than tax	4,987	—654	5,034	—408
Other capital receipts	26,705	14,534	28,511	15,303
Other income	—1,183	—64	—1,094	—355
Total income from trading and other activities	1,181,346	1,146,648	1,403,082	1,371,258
Total sources of funds	1,669,101	1,582,410	2,007,356	1,852,921
Appropriation of trading and other income:				
Depreciation provisions	315,565	337,497	360,885	386,399
Amounts written off	1,971	1,680	3,059	2,733
Taxation	305,590	408,175	375,111	500,176
of which:				
Current UK taxation	251,115	300,324	320,246	386,343
Increase in future tax reserves	—6,603	40,964	—6,609	46,584
Overseas taxation	74,519	74,249	77,619	77,516
Less: Prior year tax adjustments	13,441	7,362	16,145	10,267
Interest on long-term loans	46,281	62,151	55,123	73,350
Dividends (net):				
Ordinary	191,403	184,238	234,445	225,940
Preference, etc.	14,098	12,790	16,689	14,910
Retained profits and other capital receipts	306,438	140,117 (a)	357,770	167,750 (b)
Total appropriations of trading and other income	1,181,346	1,146,648	1,403,082	1,371,258

(a) Including expected investment grants of £13,397.
(b) Including expected investment grants of £13,634.

Table 3. Quoted companies – uses of company funds

Accounts received between April 1 and June 30, 1967 — £ thousand

	Manufacturing Industries		Manufacturing and Distribution, etc.	
	1965	1966	1965	1966
Number of companies	511	497	718	702
Uses of funds:				
Payments out of income:				
Taxation payments	330,024	318,902	399,628	399,466
Dividend distributions	212,792	202,977	260,807	247,749
Interest on long-term laons	46,479	63,190	55,271	74,354
Total payments out of income	589,295	585,069	715,706	721,569
Expenditure on fixed assets, etc.:				
Tangible fixed assets	606,084	576,306 (a)	706,108	654,646 (b)
Adjustments due to consolidation	—33,133	—19,709	—38,121	—16,735
Intangible assets	2,409	382	2,802	883
Trade investments	34,691	5,863	37,602	14,467
Acquisition of subsidiaries	173,433	112,738	200,657	121,354
of which:				
By issue of shares and loans	77,223	58,783	95,197	65,516
By cash	96,210	53,955	105,460	55,838
Other expenditure on capital account	25,372	35,423	27,915	38,795
Total expenditure on fixed assets, etc.	808,856	711,003	936,963	813,410
Increase in current assets, etc.:				
Increase in stocks	164,972	81,710	211,702	94,069
Increase in trade and other debtors, etc.	184,091	179,437	220,133	203,085
Increase in liquid resources	—78,113	25,191	—77,148	20,788
of which:				
Tax reserve certificates	—17,703	—1,584	—19,835	—1,097
Other investments	—39,320	—420	—42,519	—128
Cash, etc.	—21,090	27,195	—14,794	22,013
Total increase in current assets	270,950	286,338	354,687	317,942
Total uses of funds	1,669,101	1,582,410	2,007,356	1,852,921

(a) After deducting expected investment grants of £39,192.
(b) After deducting expected investment grants of £42,584.

other credit, and other expenditure on capital account, the diminished level of company activity was reflected in all sectors of company expenditure.

Though expenditure on the acquisition of subsidiaries amounted to £121 million, this was £80 million below the previous year's figure of £201 million (which, however, included the very large acquisition of Lewis's Investment Trust by Sears Holdings through its subsidiary British Shoe Corporation for £63 million). About one-third of the expenditure of £121 million was accounted for by two large acquisitions – of Birfield by Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds (for £28 million) and of Hugh Stevenson & Sons by Bowater Corporation (for £13 million). Fifty-four per cent of expenditure on acquiring subsidiaries was accounted for by the issue of shares and long-term loans, a higher proportion than in 1966 when the figure was 47 per cent.

The downward trend in the rate of stockbuilding was continued and accentuated, and at £94 million was £118 million below the figure for the same companies a year earlier – a fall of 56 per cent; a fall of £53 milllion in expenditure on stocks by companies in the chemical industry was a major contributory factor.

Between 1965 and 1966 expenditure on trade investments fell substantially from £38 million to £14 million. The fall of 7 per cent in expenditure on tangible fixed assets from £706 million to £655 between 1965 and 1966 was mainly due to the way in which investment grants have been dealt with in the accounts of a large number of companies covered by the analysis. If the effect of such grants is eliminated the expenditure on tangible fixed assets in 1966 was only a little over 1 per cent below the 1965 figure.

Net trade and other credit extended increased more than three-fold from £21 million in 1965 to £86 million in 1966. There was a smaller rise of £9 million in 'Other expenditure on capital account'.

A most significant feature of the accounts analysed between April 1 and June 30, 1967, was a rise of £21 million in liquid assets (cash and other short-term assets) compared with the running down of liquid assets to the extent of £77 million during the previous year. This is the first recorded increase in liquid resources since the analysis of the accounts for 1964 received in the first quarter of 1965.

The financing of expenditure

Despite the fact that expenditure overall in 1966 was below the level of 1965, a fall of £152 million in internally generated funds (retained profits and depreciation provisions) and the greatly reduced rise in the level of bank overdrafts and loans (£60 million in 1966 compared with £114 million in 1965) necessitated the raising of further outside finance.

Over and above the shares and long-term loans issued as consideration for the acquisition of subsidiaries, companies raised a further £239 million by way of shares and loans, an increase of almost 22 per cent over the previous year. Issues of ordinary shares were at about the same level as in 1965 but issues of long-term loans at £286 million were 55 per cent above the figure of £184 million shown in the 1965 accounts for the same companies. This was a continuation of the upward trend revealed in the analysis of accounts received during the first quarter of 1967.

Contracts for capital expenditure not provided for in the accounts fell by almost 10 per cent from £367 million in 1965 to £332 million in 1966. The last time a fall was recorded (over three years ago) was in respect of the accounts for 1963 received during the first quarter of 1964. The fall was mainly attributable to companies in the chemical and non-electrical engineering industries.

Notes: Tables 1-3 present an analysis of accounts for the 'year' 1966 (with comparable figures for 1965) based on accounts received by the Board of Trade between January 1 and March 31, 1967.

The figures are not quarterly in the sense of representing experience during the quarter; a company's accounts relate to a year's experience and the average period reflected in an aggregation of company accounts will depend on the spread of accounting dates represented by the accounts. In general, accounts received in a later quarter represent annual experience centred on a later date than those received in an earlier quarter; but since there is a seasonal pattern in industrial accounting dates, comparisons between figures published in successive quarters will reflect these seasonal factors as well as the underlying trend. There is also great variability in experience between companies and this can influence the comparisons between figures for different quarters.

The companies included are those with assets of £0.5 million or more, or income of £50,000 or more, whose shares were quoted on a United Kingdom stock exchange at the end of 1964 and which are mainly engaged in the United Kingdom in manufacturing, distribution, construction, transport and certain other services. Companies whose main interests are in agriculture, shipping, insurance, banking, finance and property, and those operating wholly or mainly overseas, are not included. Wherever possible the accounts used in the analysis are the consolidated accounts of groups of companies, including the balance sheet and the profit and loss accounts of subsidiary companies within each group.

The statistics are not therefore confined to activities in the United Kingdom since over one quarter of the companies are known to have subsidiaries operating overseas whose accounts are consolidated with those of the group. The 1965 figures include companies which were independent in that year but which were acquired in 1966 by another company in the population.

Because of rounding, the total of a row or column may not be exactly equal to the sum of its components.

Detailed figures corresponding to those in the tables accompanying this article for each of 22 industry groups will be published in the next issue of the Ministry of Labour's 'Statistics on Income, Prices, Employment and Production'.

Changes in presentation

The tables in the present article reflect the revised system of analysis applied to accounts for 1964 and later years. The main alterations to the headings shown in this and previous articles are described in the *Board of Trade Journal* of November 4, 1966, page 1140.

New companies registered

BELOW ARE DETAILS of new companies registered in Great Britain during June 1967, showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal Capital	Public Companies	Private Companies	Total
Under £1,000	—	1,652	1,652
£1,000 and under £10,000	—	595	595
£10,000 and under £50,000	1	94	95
£50,000 and under £100,000	—	8	8
£100,000 and under £1,000,000	—	6	6
£1,000,000 and above	—	1	1
Total number	1	2,356	2,357
Total amount of Nominal Capital	'000's £37	'000's £5,656	'000's £5,693

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1966 and 1967

	1966		1967	
	Number	Nominal Capital £'000's	Number	Nominal Capital '£000's
January	2,252	4,987	2,085	3,279
February	2,430	6,800	2,293	4,696
March	3,480	9,437	3,155	6,127
April	2,375	8,044	2,516	3,101
May	2,304	3,960	2,485	3,508
June	2,211	5,168	2,357	5,693
July	2,019	5,314		
August	2,246	8,531		
September	2,096	6,613		
October	2,075	3,911		
November	2,256	4,374		
December	2,015	4,264		
Total	27,759	71,403		

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1914 and 1926

THE NUMBER OF RECEIVING ORDERS and Administration Orders in Bankruptcy (deceased debtors' estates) in the High Court and in the County Courts having bankruptcy jurisdiction in England and Wales, made in the Quarter ended June 30, 1967, and also the total number of Deeds of Arrangement registered during the same period are as follows:

Receiving Orders and Orders of Administration

High Court	253
County Courts	845
Total	1098

Deeds of Arrangement

Total number registered	38

The above information was published in greater detail, with an analysis of the bankruptcies in the respective Courts, in the *London Gazette* dated August 4.

Hire purchase and other instalment credit business in June

IN THE SECOND QUARTER of 1967 instalment credit extended by finance houses and durable goods shops, although 13 per cent lower than in the second quarter of 1966, continued the improvement from the low level of the latter part of 1966 which had taken place in the first quarter of the year. When account is taken as far as possible of normal seasonal fluctuations, new credit extended in the second quarter showed a rise of around 5 per cent over the first quarter. This improvement was strongly influenced by the sharp increase in the new credit advanced by finance houses on motor vehicles in June following the easing of hire purchase controls early in that month.

The total instalment credit debt owed to finance houses, durable goods shops and department stores continued to fall in the second quarter but, on a seasonally adjusted basis, the decrease of £38 million was smaller than that experienced in the first quarter.

Finance houses

Finance house new business in June reached almost the same level as in June last year, in marked contrast to experience in the earlier part of this year and in the latter months of 1966 when business was running between a fifth and a third below the level of the corresponding period of the previous year. This improvement in June was very largely brought about by the substantial increase in the credit extended on purchase of new and used cars which was only slightly below the level in June last year, and follows the easing of hire purchase controls on motor cars which was announced on June 7. Most of the categories of goods shown separately in Table 4 recorded in the second quarter smaller percentage decreases on a year earlier than those experienced in the first quarter.

The debt owed to finance houses rose largely under normal seasonal influences by £4 million during June to show the first upward movement since the measures of July 1966.

Durable goods shops

Instalment credit sales by durable goods shops in the second quarter of this year were 8 per cent lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1966. This comparison with the year earlier position shows some improvement from the first quarter when credit sales were running at about 17 per cent below the level in the first quarter of 1966.

While furniture shops have continued in the second quarter to show a decrease (16 per cent) on the year earlier position, the other

(*Text continued on page* 347)

Table 2. Hire purchase and other instalment credit extended and repaid

£ million

Period	New Credit Extended: By Shops (a)	New Credit Extended: By Finance Houses	New Credit Extended: Total	Repayments	Change in Debt: Unadjusted	Change in Debt: Seasonally adjusted
1961	248	574	822	833	— 11	
1962	271	490	761	808	— 47	
1963	295	558	853	781	+ 72	
1964	314	711	1,025	869	+156	
1965	306	727	1,033	952	+ 81	
1966	235	621	856	989	—133	
1964 1st Qtr.	*74	166	240	212	+28	+41
2nd Qtr.	69	204	273	218	+55	+35
3rd Qtr.	75	181	256	214	+42	+39
4th Qtr.	96	160	256	225	+31	+41
1965 1st Qtr.	71	185	256	232	+24	+36
2nd Qtr.	71	220	291	237	+54	+31
3rd Qtr.	73	176	249	239	+10	+10
4th Qtr.	91	146	237	244	— 7	+ 4
1966 1st Qtr.	63	182	245	256	—11	+ 1
2nd Qtr.	58	200	258	251	+ 7	—17
3rd Qtr.	53	139	192	242	—50	—50
4th Qtr.	61	100	161	240	—79	—67
1967 1st Qtr.	47	†135	†182	†240	—58	—48
2nd Qtr.	50	174	224	241	—17	—38

(a) Durable goods shops and department stores; not including other instalment credit retailers.
*Fourteen weeks.
†Revised figures.

Table 1. Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding

£ million, end of period

Owed directly to	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Durable goods shops	1965	328	328	325	321	323	321	320	318	319	319	322	329
	1966	327	324	316	311	309	301	298	292	286	281	280	278
	1967	273	267	260	255	252	247						
Department stores	1965	30	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	31
	1966	31	30	29	29	28	28	28	27	27	27	27	29
	1967	28	26	26	26	25	25						
Finance houses	1965	755	766	785	807	826	843	856	861	855	851	848	836
	1966	836	839	840	849	860	863	869	853	829	806	785	756
	1967	742	730	719	715	712	716						
Total of above	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193	1,205	1,208	1,203	1,199	1,199	1,196
	1966	1,194	1,193	1,185	1,189	1,197	1,192	1,195	1,172	1,142	1,114	1,092	1,063
	1967	1,043	1,023	1,005	996	989	988						

Table 1a. Hire purchase and other credit instalments outstanding: other instalment credit retailers

£ million, end of period

	Year	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total as shown in Table 1	1965	1,113	1,123	1,139	1,157	1,178	1,193	1,205	1,208	1,203	1,199	1,199	1,196
	1966	1,194	1,193	1,185	1,189	1,197	1,192	1,195	1,172	1,142	1,114	1,092	1,063
	1967	1,043	1,023	1,005	996	989	988						
Other instalment credit retailers*	1965	159	151	149	150	151	150	149	150	154	160	172	190
	1966	180	174	172	171	173	171	167	163	165	170	180	198
	1967	188	184	181	179	178	175						
Grand Total	1965	1,272	1,274	1,288	1,307	1,329	1,343	1,354	1,358	1,357	1,359	1,371	1,386
	1966	1,374	1,367	1,357	1,360	1,370	1,363	1,362	1,335	1,307	1,284	1,272	1,261
	1967	1,231	1,207	1,186	1,175	1,167	1,163						

*Comprising general stores (other than department stores), general mail-order houses and co-operative non-durable goods departments.

Table 3. Retailers: Instalment credit sales of selected kinds of business

Index numbers of value of goods sold on hire purchase and other instalment credit per week and percentage changes compared with a year earlier

Average of 1961 = 100

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Durable Goods Shops (Total)								Furniture Shops						Other Durable Goods Shops					
	Total (£303)		Independents (£110)		Multiples (£161)		Co-operative Societies (£32)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£128)		Multiples (£62)		Independents (£65)		Total (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£143) (b)		Radio and electrical, etc., goods shops (c)			
																	Total (£82)		Multiples (£37)		Independents (d) (£45)	
1963 Year	114	+ 8	101	+ 3	124	+13	111	+ 4	102	+ 2	108	+ 4	97	— 1	125	+15	124	+16	144	+25	107	+ 8
1964 Year	116	+ 2	100	— 1	126	+ 2	119	+ 7	107	+ 4	114	+ 5	100	+ 3	124	— 1	110	—11	123	—15	101	— 6
1965 Year	112	— 5	101	Nil	118	— 8	117	— 4	109	+ 1	110	— 4	108	+ 7	113	—10	96	—15	100	—20	92	—10
1966 Year	93	—17	82	—19	100	—15	95	—19	93	—15	94	—15	92	—15	92	—19	76	—21	87	—13	67	—27
1966 1st quarter	97	— 9	90	— 9	101	— 9	106	— 7	95	— 2	95	+ 3	96	— 6	97	—14	85	— 9	89	— 4	81	—13
2nd quarter	90	—14	79	—14	97	—13	96	—14	91	—10	93	—11	89	— 8	88	—17	73	—18	83	— 4	64	—22
3rd quarter	86	—19	73	—23	96	—16	84	—24	88	—18	90	—17	86	—18	85	—19	66	—24	79	—13	54	—33
4th quarter	97	—26	86	—30	106	—22	93	—31	98	—26	98	—28	98	—25	98	—24	81	—30	97	—19	68	—39
1967 1st quarter	81	—17	71	—21	88	—13	79	—26	76	—21	73	—23	78	—18	85	—12	70	—18	82	— 8	60	—26
2nd quarter	83	— 8	69	—12	93	— 5	80	—16	76	—16	74	—20	79	—11	89	+ 1	68	— 6	85	+ 2	55	—14
1966 January	108	+ 1	104	— 4	109	+ 4	117	+ 4	107	+ 4	103	+13	110	— 4	107	— 1	97	+ 3	100	+11	95	— 3
February	98	— 6	90	— 2	103	— 8	100	— 7	98	+ 2	104	+ 6	91	— 3	97	—11	87	— 3	86	— 4	88	— 2
March (a)	88	—18	78	—18	93	—19	101	—15	84	— 9	81	— 8	88	—10	89	—25	73	—23	83	—15	64	—28
April	90	—14	80	—15	96	—14	92	—13	89	—11	90	—12	87	—11	91	—16	77	—18	84	—15	70	—20
May	94	—13	81	—11	101	—14	105	—14	94	— 7	96	—10	92	— 3	92	—17	75	—20	87	—16	65	—23
June (a)	87	—14	75	—14	94	—14	91	—15	90	—11	93	—12	87	— 9	83	—17	67	—18	79	—11	57	—24
July	97	—10	87	—10	103	— 9	102	—12	99	—10	97	—12	101	— 8	94	— 9	74	—11	83	— 9	67	—13
August	79	—22	64	—27	90	—18	75	—29	80	—20	84	—20	77	—20	78	—22	58	—26	75	—11	44	—40
September (a)	84	—25	69	—31	95	—20	78	—30	85	—22	88	—19	81	—24	85	—26	65	—31	80	—18	52	—42
October	95	—25	80	—31	105	—21	91	—29	92	—25	93	—24	91	—26	98	—25	75	—31	89	—21	64	—40
November	98	—28	82	—33	108	—24	97	—32	94	—30	92	—33	97	—26	101	—25	79	—31	101	—13	61	—46
December (a)	99	—24	93	—26	105	—22	90	—31	106	—24	107	—27	104	—22	95	—22	87	—27	99	—22	76	—32
1967 January	82	—23	76	—27	87	—20	83	—29	78	—26	72	—30	84	—23	86	—20	72	—27	80	—20	64	—32
February	82	—16	72	—20	90	—12	75	—24	77	—21	79	—24	75	—18	87	—10	74	—15	83	— 3	66	—25
March (a)	78	—12	65	—16	87	— 6	78	—23	72	—14	69	—15	76	—14	83	— 7	64	—11	82	— 2	50	—21
April	83	— 8	70	—13	93	— 3	75	—18	78	—13	76	—16	79	—10	89	— 2	68	—11	83	— 1	56	—20
May	86	— 9	71	—13	96	— 5	84	—20	76	—19	73	—25	79	—14	94	+ 3	72	— 5	87	Nil	59	—10
June (a)	80	— 8	67	—11	89	— 5	81	—11	76	—15	74	—20	78	—10	84	+ 1	66	— 2	84	+ 6	51	—12

Kind of Business (H.P. and other instalment credit sales in 1961 £ million)	Other Selected Kinds of Business								Total of Selected Kinds of Business (f) (£673)	
	Department Stores (£54)		Other General Stores (e) (£72)		General Mail Order Houses (£201)		Co-operative Societies non-durable goods departments (£43)			
1963 Year	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964 Year	109	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1965 Year	104	..	133	..	165	..	95	..	128	..
1966 Year	103	— 1	125	— 6	184	+11	93	—2	124	—3
1966 1st quarter	95	+ 8	96	—12	162	+16	71	—1	115	+2
2nd quarter	97	+ 1	120	+ 2	176	+14	86	—5	119	Nil
3rd quarter	92	— 6	108	— 7	160	+ 8	83	—5	111	—6
4th quarter	128	— 5	176	— 6	237	+ 8	134	+1	152	—7
1967 1st quarter	89	— 6	90	— 6	170	+ 5	69	—2	108	—6
2nd quarter	96	— 1	110	— 8	186	+ 6	84	—3	118	—1
1966 January	120	+32	92	—16	115	+16	62	—1	106	+6
February	82	— 2	92	—10	160	+19	62	—9	112	+3
March (a)	85	— 3	101	—10	202	+14	84	+5	123	+2
April	98	— 2	117	+ 2	163	+15	84	—5	115	+1
May	107	+ 8	130	+ 9	196	+15	95	—2	130	+3
June (a)	89	— 2	114	— 3	170	+14	81	—6	115	+1
July	110	— 1	111	— 3	148	+ 6	87	—4	114	+2
August	78	— 6	97	— 8	148	+14	78	—3	101	—6
September (a)	89	—11	114	—11	179	+ 6	83	—6	116	—9
October	109	— 1	135	— 7	221	+ 8	89	+4	138	—7
November	117	—12	175	— 5	257	+ 6	119	—3	156	—9
December (a)	152	— 3	211	— 7	233	+10	181	+2	161	—6
1967 January	101	—16	82	—11	134	+17	60	—4	98	—8
February	81	— 1	88	— 4	180	+12	61	—2	110	—2
March (a)	86	+ 1	97	— 4	191	— 5	84	—1	115	—7
April	96	— 2	105	—10	185	+14	80	—5	116	+1
May	104	— 3	118	— 9	194	— 1	93	—2	123	—5
June (a)	90	+ 1	108	— 5	180	+ 5	80	—1	114	—1

(a) Average of five weeks. (b) Comprises electricity and gas showrooms, radio and electrical shops (including radio or television hire shops).
(c) Excluding electricity and gas showrooms. (d) Comprises radio and electrical shops, cycle and perambulator shops.
(e) Includes credit traders calling on customers. (f) Comprises durable goods shops (including co-operative societies, durable goods departments), department stores, other general stores, general mail order houses and co-operative societies (non-durable goods departments).

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Finance houses: new instalment credit extended

Table 4. Index numbers of new hire purchase and other instalment credit extended direct to hirers per calendar month and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

Monthly average 1961 = 100

(Value in 1961)	Private cars – new (£93 million)		Private cars – used (£190 million)		Commercial motor vehicles – new and used (£89 million)		Motor cycles, side-cars, power assisted cycles – new and used (£38 million)		Caravans – new and used (£12 million)		Farm equipment and tractors (£12 million)		Industrial and building plant and equipment (£48 million)		Household goods (a) (£59 million)		Other goods (£33 million)		All goods (£574 million)	
1963 Year	134	+38	94	+10	80	+ 3	61	— 2	100	+ 8	87	+13	102	+12	97	+ 9	96	+10	97	+14
1964 Year	171	+28	127	+35	96	+21	69	+14	112	+12	105	+21	151	+49	96	— 1	129	+34	124	+27
1965 Year	172	+ 1	136	+ 7	91	— 5	59	—14	123	+11	103	— 2	176	+16	70	—27	156	+21	127	+ 2
1966 Year	132	—23	117	—14	87	— 4	42	—29	121	— 2	109	+ 6	158	—10	57	—20	140	—11	108	—15
1966 1st quarter	172	—10	135	Nil	103	+ 6	48	— 9	109	+16	93	+23	179	Nil	66	—12	162	+11	127	— 1
2nd quarter	187	—18	162	— 5	109	+ 2	65	—22	161	— 2	115	+22	178	—10	57	—19	142	—16	140	— 9
3rd quarter	110	—31	104	—23	78	— 4	39	—36	138	— 4	132	— 5	142	—17	51	—20	127	—17	97	—21
4th quarter	58	—48	68	—36	60	—25	17	—58	76	—17	97	— 4	132	—15	53	—28	128	—19	70	—32
1967 1st quarter	110	—36	95	—30	80	—23	22	—53	97	—11	94	+ 1	172	— 4	55	—16	129	—21	94	—26
2nd quarter	140	—25	135	—17	100	— 9	59	—10	137	—14	99	—14	203	+14	53	— 7	135	— 5	122	—13
1966 January	169	+ 9	113	+15	96	+ 9	35	— 6	74	+24	80	+ 6	175	+21	76	— 1	170	+20	117	+12
February	162	—11	133	— 2	95	+ 4	48	— 8	102	+13	93	+24	171	— 2	64	— 5	154	+11	122	— 2
March	186	—22	158	— 7	118	+ 4	60	—12	151	+14	106	+40	191	—12	57	—28	163	+ 2	141	—10
April	185	—20	150	—17	110	— 2	60	—30	146	— 6	103	+17	186	+ 6	55	—27	134	—17	135	—14
May	206	— 8	167	— 3	116	+ 4	66	—25	166	+ 1	125	+37	178	—13	58	—20	144	—19	146	— 7
June	170	—24	168	+ 7	101	+ 5	69	— 9	171	Nil	117	+13	170	—20	58	— 7	148	—10	138	— 6
July	192	— 8	159	+ 3	105	+15	63	— 4	179	+17	143	— 6	173	— 9	58	— 9	148	— 5	140	— 1
August	74	—48	78	—39	65	—13	28	—54	115	—20	144	— 6	131	—23	47	—23	120	—23	78	—33
September	63	—50	76	—39	63	—19	26	—53	119	—12	110	— 2	122	—21	47	—28	112	—22	73	—34
October	63	—50	71	—39	64	—23	21	—61	95	—17	115	+ 6	134	—17	48	—33	123	—22	73	—34
November	70	—43	73	—33	66	—22	17	—61	78	—16	103	— 6	137	—14	55	—24	131	—16	75	—29
December	42	—51	60	—36	50	—32	14	—48	56	—20	74	—14	126	—14	57	—28	129	—21	62	—32
1967 January	107	—37	78	—31	73	—24	16	—55	61	—18	81	Nil	160	— 8	62	—19	145	—15	86	—26
February	106	—35	95	—29	75	—21	22	—54	88	—13	85	— 9	153	—11	50	—21	118	—23	90	—26
March	117	—37	112	—30	92	—22	29	—51	141	— 7	116	+ 9	204	+ 7	53	— 6	122	—25	107	—24
April	118	—36	111	—26	93	—16	44	—26	125	—14	107	+ 3	221	+19	48	—13	133	— 1	109	—19
May	134	—35	126	—25	107	— 8	70	+ 6	137	—17	88	—29	195	+10	57	— 2	128	—11	119	—19
June	167	— 2	167	— 1	99	— 2	62	—11	150	—12	103	—12	193	+13	55	— 5	144	— 3	137	— 1

(a) Includes pedal cycles and some mopeds; mopeds are generally classified with motor cycles but some returns do not distinguish mopeds from pedal cycles.

HIRE PURCHASE, *continued*

durable goods shops have recorded credit sales in the second quarter of this year at about the same level as in the second quarter of last year. Within this latter group of shops, independent radio and electrical goods shops showed a smaller decrease on a year earlier than was experienced in the first quarter, while credit sales of multiple radio and electrical goods shops were a little higher than in the second quarter of 1966. Instalment credit sales by gas and electricity showrooms, which are not shown separately in the tables, also showed an increase in the second quarter of this year compared with the second quarter of last year and thus contributed to the overall improvement recorded in the credit business of other durable goods shops.

The debt owed to durable goods shops fell during the second quarter by £13 million to stand at the end of June at £247 million.

Other instalment credit retailers

The kinds of business within this group showed for the second quarter of this year changes from a year earlier similar to those recorded in the first quarter. Mail order houses, whose sales predominate in this group of retailers, rose by 6 per cent in the second quarter compared with the corresponding period of 1966, a marginally higher percentage increase than that experienced in the first quarter. The experience of mail order house business in the past 12 months suggests some slackening in the rate of growth.

The debt outstanding to this group of retailers fell by £3 million during the month but was, at £175 million, £4 million higher than at the end of June 1966.

DETAILED STATISTICS OF UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Each month the Overseas Trade Accounts give a considerable amount of detail about United Kingdom imports, exports, re-exports and commodities and, for many of them, the most important countries of consignment.

The information in the accounts is, in fact, a summary of much more detailed information. This is derived from declarations made by traders to HM Customs and Excise under the descriptions in the Statistical Classification for Imported and Re-exported Goods (which has about 3,000 headings) and the Export List (2,900 headings); there are 192 specified countries of consignment.

This fully detailed information is not published on a monthly basis but, when circumstances allow, HM Customs and Excise can supply detailed information about trade under individual headings of the Import Classification and the Export List and with individual countries or through United Kingdom ports, either for particular months or for longer periods. A charge is made which covers the cost of the service. Application should be made to the Statistical Office (Bill of Entry Section), HM Customs and Excise, 27 Victoria Avenue, Southend-on-Sea (Tel. Southend (O.SO2) 49421, Ext. 316 for Imports and Re-exports, Ext. 314 for Exports, telex 9912 CUSEX Southend).

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Retail sales in June

THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED index of the volume of retail sales in the second quarter of 1967 was 109 (1961=100), the same in rounded terms as in the last three quarters, suggesting that since the fall in the second half of last year, the underlying trend has been fairly level. The unrounded figures indicate, however, that there was a modest rise in the first quarter of 1967, followed by a fall back in the second quarter. The extent of this rise and the subsequent fall back is difficult to quantify, since there are uncertainties surrounding the appropriate adjustment to be made to the March and April figures to allow for the effect of the changing date of Easter.

This modest recovery in the first quarter with a fall back in the second quarter is seen in the sales of non-food shops which, on a seasonally adjusted basis, were about 1 per cent lower than in the first quarter which had shown some recovery from a low level in the fourth quarter. Sales of food shops have, in volume terms, remained stable over the last five quarters, having previously increased at an average rate of 1 per cent a year since 1961.

For June itself the seasonally adjusted index of the volume of retail sales was 110, a two points rise from the lower figure of 108 for May. In view of the irregularities of the series in recent months (there was a fall of 1 point between April and May) little significance can be attached to these changes. Compared with a year earlier, total retail sales in the second quarter of 1967 showed an increase of 1 per cent in value terms and a fall of 1 per cent in volume terms.

The difference between the value and the volume indices of retail sales was not growing as fast in the second quarter as in previous quarters, due to the smaller changes in prices, which were 2½ per cent higher in the second quarter of 1967 than in the corresponding quarter of 1966, compared with an average increase of more than 3½ per cent a year over the previous 12 months.

Clothing and footwear shops

The value of sales of clothing and footwear shops in the first half of 1967 was, seasonally adjusted, much the same as in the second half of 1966. The rather better figures for June (3 per cent higher in 1967 than in 1966) were insufficient to offset the decline recorded in the previous two months, so that the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales in the second quarter was rather lower than in the first. The improvement in the June figures was recorded in each of the three principal series, footwear, menswear, and women's wear and drapery etc.

Prices of clothing and footwear were 1½-2 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Durable goods shops

In the second quarter of the year the seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales of durable goods shops at 121 was very little different from the index for the first quarter of the year. Sales in the first six months of 1967. on a seasonally adjusted basis, have fluctuated from month to month, but on average they have shown some improvement over the depressed level of sales in the latter part of 1966.

On an unadjusted basis, sales of durable goods shops in total in the three months April-June 1967 were 1 per cent lower than in the same period a year ago; prices are estimated to have risen by about 2 per cent in the year so that there was a fall of about 3 per cent in the volume of sales.

The experience of the various kinds of business in this group was much the same as in the first quarter of the year. In the second quarter furniture shops showed a fall in the value of sales compared with a year earlier of 5 per cent; electricity and gas show rooms had increases of 10 per cent and 7 per cent respectively; the receipts of rental specialists increased by 6 per cent; independent radio and electrical goods shops showed a fall of 2 per cent although the trade of multiple radio and electrical goods shops continued to show increases.

Other non-food shops

The seasonally adjusted index of the value of sales of this miscellaneous group of shops was about 2 per cent higher in the first six months of 1967 than in 1966. The turnover of mail order houses was well maintained taking the second quarter as a whole - an average increase of 6 per cent, compared with 5 per cent in the first quarter, and 15 per cent and 8 per cent, respectively, in the first and second half of 1966.

There was a little recovery in department store sales in June, but over the second quarter as a whole there was no change in the level of sales between 1966 and 1967: there has been some stability in the value of sales at current prices since the middle of 1966.

Table 1. Retail sales seasonally adjusted (a)

Index numbers of value of sales per week.
(i) At current prices. 1961 = 100

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops			
			Total	Clothing and footwear shops	Durable goods shops	Other non-food shops (b)
1966 2nd quarter	126	124	126	119	123	131
3rd quarter	125	125	126	120	120	131
4th quarter	126	126	125	120	118	131
1967 1st quarter	128	126	129	122	120	135
2nd quarter	127	127	126	118	121	133
1966 May	127	125	127	119	123	133
June	125	123	126	120	121	130
July	126	124	128	121	126	132
August	126	125	128	123	118	134
September	124	125	123	117	116	128
October	125	125	124	116	119	132
November	126	126	126	123	117	131
December	126	128	125	120	117	131
1967 January	127	125	128	123	123	133
February	127	126	128	121	121	135
March	128	128	129	123	116	136
April	126	126	126	114	124	133
May	126	128	124	113	120	131
June	128	126	129	124	121	133

(ii) At average 1961 prices.

	All kinds of business	Food shops	Non-food shops
1966 2nd quarter	110	106	113
3rd quarter	109	106	111
4th quarter	109	106	110
1967 1st quarter	109	106	112
2nd quarter	109	106	111
1966 May	111	107	114
June	109	105	113
July	110	106	113
August	109	106	113
September	107	106	109
October	108	106	109
November	109	106	111
December	109	107	110
1967 January	109	105	112
February	109	106	112
March	110	107	112
April	109	106	111
May	108	107	109
June	110	106	113

(a) All the series in this table are seasonally adjusted independently of each other. As was mentioned in the article in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 6, 1962, this occasionally results in inconsistencies between totals and components. The components are liable to greater random irregularities than the totals and have a greater margin of uncertainty in their seasonal adjustment. In a similar way differences between the seasonally adjusted series of value and volume or the same broad group may be due to inconsistencies in the method of seasonal adjustment and should not be taken as wholly attributable to price changes.
(b) Including department stores and mail order businesses.

INDEX OF REGULAR STATISTICS

When did the Board of Trade Journal *last publish an article on the chemical industry? Which issue gives the latest figures on United Kingdom overseas trade, engineering production, hire purchase, wholesale prices, etc?*

Readers are reminded that an index of the date on which all regular statistical articles were last published appears each week at the end of the JOURNAL.

Table 2. Summary table. Index numbers of sales per week and percentage changes on a year earlier [a]

(i) Value (at current prices)

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	Year				Quarter				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1964	1965	1966		1st	2nd	3rd	4th												
All kinds of business (£9,140 million)	113	120	125	1966	115	122	122	142	115	111	118	121	125	120	125	121	120	126	132	163
				1967	118	123			117	115	121	122	124	123						
	+5	+6	+4	1966	+5	+5	+3	+3	+6	+4	+6	+5	+7	+4	+5	+4	+2	+3	+2	+3
				1967	+3	+1			+2	+3	+2	+1	—1	+2						
Analysis by kind of business																				
Food Shops (£4,154 million)	122	119	124	1966	120	123	122	132	119	119	121	125	125	122	123	123	120	123	126	145
				1967	124	126			122	124	126	127	127	125						
	+5	+6	+5	1966	+5	+6	+4	+4	+5	+5	+5	+6	+8	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
				1967	+4	+2			+3	+4	+4	+2	+2	+2						
Non-Food Shops (£4,986 million)	114	122	126	1966	111	121	121	150	112	105	116	118	125	119	127	118	120	129	137	178
				1967	113	121			113	108	116	119	122	122						
of which:	+6	+6	+3	1966	+5	+4	+3	+2	+6	+4	+6	+4	+6	+3	+4	+4	Nil	+2	Nil	+2
				1967	+2	Nil			+2	+3	+1	Nil	—2	+2						
Clothing and Footwear Shops (£1,384 million)	110	117	120	1966	99	118	114	148	105	88	103	112	126	116	121	110	111	121	130	184
				1967	101	116			107	90	104	109	120	120						
	+4	+6	+2	1966	+4	+3	+1	+2	+6	+2	+5	+1	+6	+1	+3	+3	—2	+3	—1	+2
				1967	+2	—1			+2	+3	+1	—3	—5	+3						
Durable Goods Shops (£956 million)	116	121	120	1966	116	114	117	135	124	111	112	114	116	113	126	112	114	127	131	143
				1967	114	113			122	112	109	114	113	112						
	+7	+4	—1	1966	+1	+2	—1	—4	+4	+1	—1	+3	+2	+1	+4	—1	—4	—4	—4	—4
				1967	—2	—1			—2	Nil	—3	Nil	—2	Nil						
Miscellaneous Non-Food Shops (£1,962 million)	114	122	128	1966	113	122	126	150	108	110	118	122	122	121	128	128	123	126	132	184
				1967	116	122			110	113	123	122	121	124						
	+6	+7	+5	1966	+7	+6	+5	+3	+6	+5	+9	+7	+6	+5	+6	+5	+4	+4	+2	+3
				1967	+3	+1			+1	+3	+4	Nil	—1	+2						
Department Stores (£457 million)	113	118	120	1966	105	111	114	150	120	89	105	112	115	106	134	99	111	123	137	183
				1967	105	111			121	91	105	111	114	110						
	+5	+4	+2	1966	+5	+3	+1	Nil	+6	+1	+6	+2	+6	+1	+2	+4	—2	Nil	—2	Nil
				1967	+1	Nil			+1	+2	Nil	—1	—1	+3						
Mail Order Businesses (£227 million)	142	165	184	1966	162	176	160	237	115	160	202	163	196	170	148	148	179	221	257	233
				1967	170	186			134	180	191	185	194	180						
	+17	+16	+11	1966	+16	+14	+8	+8	+16	+19	+14	+15	+15	+14	+6	+14	+6	+8	+6	+10
				1967	+5	+6			+17	+12	—5	+14	—1	+5						
Analysis by form of organization																				
Independents (£4,950 million)	109	115	119	1966	112	116	117	131	114	108	113	116	117	115	121	118	114	118	121	149
				1967	113	116			115	111	115	116	116	117						
	+5	+5	+4	1966	+5	+5	+3	+2	+5	+4	+5	+5	+6	+4	+5	+3	+2	+2	+1	+2
				1967	+2	Nil			+1	+2	+2	Nil	—1	+1						
Multiples (£2,561 million)	123	133	140	1966	123	136	135	165	121	120	128	134	140	135	139	135	133	142	151	194
				1967	131	141			127	127	136	139	142	141						
	+7	+8	+5	1966	+7	+6	+4	+4	+7	+5	+7	+6	+9	+5	+6	+5	+3	+5	+3	+4
				1967	+6	+3			+5	+6	+6	+3	+1	+5						
Co-operative Societies (£946 million)	102	105	106	1966	103	105	100	114	103	102	105	106	109	102	102	98	101	104	111	125
				1967	101	102			100	99	103	103	105	100						
	+2	+3	+1	1966	+2	+2	Nil	—2	+3	+1	+2	+3	+4	+1	+2	Nil	—2	—2	—3	—1
				1967	—3	—3			—3	—3	—2	—3	—4	—2						
Department Stores (£457 million)	113	118	120	1966	105	111	114	150	120	89	105	112	115	106	134	99	111	123	137	183
				1967	105	111			121	91	105	111	114	110						
	+5	+4	+2	1966	+5	+3	+1	Nil	+6	+1	+6	+2	+6	+1	+2	+4	—2	Nil	—2	Nil
				1967	+1	Nil			+1	+2	Nil	—1	—1	+3						
Mail Order Businesses (£227 million)	142	165	184	1966	162	176	160	237	115	160	202	163	196	170	148	148	179	221	257	233
				1967	170	186			134	180	191	185	194	180						
	+17	+16	+11	1966	+16	+14	+8	+8	+16	+19	+14	+15	+15	+14	+6	+14	+6	+8	+6	+10
				1967	+5	+6			+17	+12	—5	+14	—1	+5						

(ii) Volume (at average 1961 prices)

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	Year				Quarter				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1964	1965	1966		1st	2nd	3rd	4th												
All Kinds of Business (£9,140 million)	106	108	109	1966	102	106	106	123	102	98	104	106	109	104	109	104	104	109	115	141
				1967	101	105			101	99	104	105	106	105						
	+2	+2	+1	1966	+2	+2	+1	Nil	+3	+1	+3	+3	+4	+1	+2	+1	—1	Nil	—1	Nil
				1967	Nil	—1			—1	Nil	Nil	—1	—2	+1						
Food Shops (£4,154 million)	103	104	106	1966	104	105	103	112	103	103	105	107	106	102	104	105	102	105	107	122
				1967	104	105			103	104	106	106	106	103						
	+1	+1	+2	1966	+2	+2	+2	+1	+2	+1	+2	+3	+3	+1	+2	+2	+1	+1	+1	+2
				1967	+1	Nil			Nil	+1	+1	—1	Nil	+1						
Non-Food Shops (£4,986 million)	108	111	112	1966	100	108	107	132	101	94	104	106	112	106	113	104	105	113	121	157
				1967	99	106			100	94	102	104	107	107						
	+4	+3	+1	1966	+3	+2	Nil	—2	+3	+2	+3	+2	+4	+1	+2	+1	—3	—1	—3	—1
				1967	—1	—2			—1	Nil	—2	—2	—4	+1						

Table 3. Analysis by detailed kinds of business and by form of organization

Index numbers of values of sales per week, and percentage changes on a year earlier [a]

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	Year				Quarter				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1964	1965	1966		1st	2nd	3rd	4th												
Food Shops:																				
Food Shops, Total (h) (£4,154 million)	112	119	124	1966	120	123	122	132	119	119	121	125	125	122	123	123	120	123	126	145
				1967	124	126			122	124	126	127	127	125						
	+5	+6	+5	1966	+5	+6	+4	+4	+5	+5	+5	+6	+8	+5	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4	+4
				1967	+4	+2			+3	+4	+4	+2	+2	+2						
Independents (£2,375 million)	109	115	119	1966	115	118	118	125	115	114	116	119	119	117	120	121	114	117	120	136
				1967	118	119			118	117	120	120	120	119						
	+4	+5	+4	1966	+4	+5	+4	+3	+4	+4	+5	+5	+6	+4	+5	+4	+3	+3	+3	+3
				1967	+3	+1			+2	+3	+3	+1	+1	+2						
Multiples (£1,033 million)	127	139	151	1966	142	149	147	167	139	142	143	150	151	146	146	148	145	151	157	187
				1967	153	158			149	153	156	159	160	155						
	+8	+9	+9	1966	+9	+10	+8	+8	+10	+9	+9	+9	+13	+8	+8	+8	+7	+8	+8	+8
				1967	+8	+6			+7	+8	+9	+5	+5	+6						
Co-operative Societies (£746 million)	101	103	104	1966	105	105	99	108	104	105	105	106	108	102	99	98	100	102	106	114
				1967	103	103			101	103	104	104	105	101						
	+2	+3	+1	1966	+2	+3	Nil	—1	+2	+1	+2	+3	+5	+1	+2	Nil	—1	—1	—2	—1
				1967	—2	—2			—2	—2	—1	—2	—3	—1						
Grocers, Total (f) (£2,397 million)	112	119	125	1966	121	124	123	133	120	120	121	125	125	122	122	125	121	125	129	143
				1967	125	127			124	125	128	128	127	125						
	+4	+6	+5	1966	+6	+6	+5	+4	+6	+5	+6	+6	+9	+5	+6	+5	+4	+4	+4	+5
				1967	+4	+2			+3	+4	+5	+2	+2	+2						
Independents (£1,237 million)	108	113	117	1966	114	115	117	123	115	112	114	117	115	114	118	120	114	117	119	131
				1967	117	116			117	115	119	118	116	115						
	+3	+5	+4	1966	+4	+4	+4	+3	+4	+3	+5	+4	+6	+3	+5	+4	+3	+3	+2	+3
				1967	+3	+1			+1	+3	+4	+1	+1	+1						
Multiples (£628 million)	131	145	160	1966	150	159	156	175	147	151	151	160	162	156	153	160	156	161	170	190
				1967	165	170			160	166	168	171	172	167						
	+9	+10	+11	1966	+11	+12	+10	+10	+12	+11	+11	+11	+16	+10	+9	+11	+10	+10	+10	+11
				1967	+10	+7			+9	+10	+11	+7	+6	+7						
Co-operatives Societies (f) (£532 million)	99	101	102	1966	102	103	97	106	100	102	103	104	105	100	97	96	98	100	104	113
				1967	99	99			97	100	101	101	101	97						
	+1	+2	+1	1966	+1	+3	Nil	—2	+1	+1	+2	+3	+5	+1	+1	Nil	—1	—1	—2	—1
				1967	—2	—3			—3	—2	—2	—3	—4	—3						
Butchers, Total (£637 million)	109	113	116	1966	117	112	112	124	120	117	114	116	114	107	112	111	113	116	119	133
				1967	119	114			121	119	117	118	116	109						
	+6	+4	+3	1966	+2	+3	+3	+3	+2	+2	+3	+4	+5	+1	+3	+4	+2	+3	+2	+3
				1967	+2	+2			+1	+2	+2	+2	+2	+2						
Greengrocers, Fruiterers, Total (£323 million)	103	107	113	1966	104	127	115	106	96	102	112	118	128	133	125	122	101	97	100	116
				1967	109	125			101	107	116	116	124	132						
	+3	+4	+6	1966	+5	+7	+5	+6	+3	+5	+5	+5	+8	+8	+6	+5	+5	+6	+7	+6
				1967	+4	—2			+5	+5	+3	—2	—3	—1						
Independents (£286 million)	103	108	115	1966	105	129	117	107	97	103	114	119	130	135	127	126	103	98	101	118
				1967	110	127			102	109	117	118	126	134						
	+3	+4	+6	1966	+5	+8	+5	+7	+4	+5	+6	+6	+9	+9	+7	+5	+5	+7	+7	+6
				1967	+4	—2			+5	+5	+3	—2	—3	—1						
Multiples (£20 million)	103	108	111	1966	103	129	110	103	95	102	111	122	128	135	131	106	97	97	98	113
				1967	107	130			98	106	116	121	128	138						
	+4	+6	+3	1966	+1	+2	+3	+6	+1	+4	Nil	—1	+1	+6	+2	+1	+5	+6	+7	+4
				1967	+4	+1			+4	+4	+4	—1	Nil	+2						
Co-operative Societies (£17 million)	90	88	88	1966	87	99	80	84	82	83	93	98	101	98	87	79	76	78	81	91
				1967	86	93			82	85	90	93	94	92						
	—2	—2	—1	1966	—4	—1	—1	+2	—4	—4	—4	—2	—2	+1	—2	—1	+1	+2	+3	Nil
				1967	—1	—6			Nil	+2	—3	—6	—7	—6						
Fishmongers, Poulterers, Total (£81 million)	115	120	120	1966	118	123	117	124	117	118	118	128	121	121	118	120	114	121	121	128
				1967	120	119			117	119	123	120	117	121						
	+7	+4	+1	1966	+1	+2	Nil	—1	+1	+2	+1	+2	+5	Nil	Nil	+1	Nil	—2	+1	—1
				1967	+2	—3			Nil	+1	+4	—6	—3	—1						
Bread and Flour Confectioners, Total (g) (£196 million)	119	126	132	1966	127	131	131	137	122	127	132	136	133	124	132	133	130	134	134	143
				1967	132	135			124	133	137	139	139	129						
	+6	+6	+4	1966	+5	+4	+3	+4	+6	+4	+6	+4	+6	+2	+3	+4	+3	+2	+4	+5
				1967	+4	+3			+2	+5	+4	+2	+4	+4						
Independents (£123 million)	115	121	127	1966	122	125	126	133	118	123	126	131	126	119	126	127	126	130	129	138
				1967	127	129			122	129	130	134	132	124						
	+5	+5	+5	1966	+6	+4	+4	+5	+6	+5	+6	+5	+6	+3	+4	+4	+5	+5	+3	+6
				1967	+4	+3			+3	+5	+4	+2	+4	+4						
Multiples (£73 million)	126	136	140	1966	135	140	140	144	127	134	143	144	145	133	142	143	136	140	141	151
				1967	139	145			128	139	148	147	151	137						
	+7	+7	+3	1966	+5	+3	+2	+3	+6	+3	+5	+4	+5	+2	+2	+4	—1	—2	+5	+4
				1967	+3	+3			Nil	+4	+4	+2	+4	+3						
Off Licences Total (£139 million)	123	135	146	1966	119	122	127	218	124	116	117	126	121	119	133	122	126	135	151	337
				1967	128	127			130	124	129	126	128	127						
	+8	+10	+8	1966	+9	+11	+10	+5	+10	+9	+9	+11	+13	+9	+15	+6	+8	+7	+7	+4
				1967	+7	+4			+5	+7	+9	—1	+6	+6						

TABLE 3, *continued*

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	Year				Quarter				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1964	1965	1966		1st	2nd	3rd	4th												
Off-Licences—*cont.*																				
Independents (£66 million)	117	128	137	1966	109	114	119	208	118	104	105	120	114	108	125	114	118	125	149	321
				1967	117	119			126	110	114	119	122	116						
	+7	+9	+8	1966	+9	+9	+9	+5	+9	+8	+10	+8	+13	+8	+12	+5	+9	+8	+8	+4
				1967	+7	+4			+7	+6	+9	—1	+7	+7						
Multiples (£73 million)	128	142	155	1966	129	129	134	227	129	127	129	132	127	129	141	129	133	144	152	352
				1967	138	134			134	136	142	132	134	137						
	+9	+11	+9	1966	+9	+12	+10	+5	+11	+9	+8	+13	+13	+10	+18	+6	+8	+6	+6	+5
				1967	+7	+4			+4	+7	+10	Nil	+5	+6						
Dairymen, Total (£367 million)	118	127	132	1966	131	132	131	136	131	133	130	131	133	132	133	130	130	134	136	137
				1967	135	139			135	135	134	139	139	138						
	+7	+7	+5	1966	+7	+6	+3	+2	+8	+7	+6	+7	+7	+6	+6	+3	+1	+2	+2	+2
				1967	+3	+5			+3	+2	+3	+6	+4	+5						
Co-operative Societies (£121 million)	111	116	120	1966	122	120	117	121	122	123	122	120	122	118	117	115	118	120	121	122
				1967	123	125			123	122	124	127	126	124						
	+6	+5	+3	1966	+6	+5	+1	+1	+7	+6	+5	+6	+6	+4	+4	+2	—1	Nil	Nil	+2
				1967	+1	+4			+1	—1	+2	+5	+3	+5						
Clothing and Footwear Shops:																				
Clothing and Footwear Shops, Total (£1,384 million)	110	117	120	1966	99	118	114	148	105	88	103	112	126	116	121	110	111	121	130	184
				1967	101	116			107	90	104	109	120	120						
	+4	+6	+2	1966	+4	+3	+1	+2	+6	+2	+5	+1	+6	+1	+3	+3	—2	+3	—1	+2
				1967	+2	—1			+2	+3	+1	—3	—5	+3						
Independents (£658 million)	106	111	112	1966	98	111	107	134	110	86	98	107	118	109	114	103	104	114	117	163
				1967	97	108			109	86	96	103	110	110						
	+3	+4	+1	1966	+4	+2	+1	Nil	+6	+1	+4	+1	+5	+1	+3	+2	—3	+1	—3	Nil
				1967	—1	—3			—1	Nil	—2	—4	—7	+1						
Multiples (£624 million)	116	125	129	1966	102	127	123	164	101	92	110	119	136	127	130	120	120	130	144	207
				1967	107	129			108	97	115	117	133	135						
	+5	+8	+3	1966	+5	+3	+2	+4	+5	+3	+7	Nil	+8	+2	+3	+5	—1	+6	+1	+4
				1967	+5	+1			+6	+6	+5	—1	—2	+6						
Co-operative Societies (£103 million)	104	108	108	1966	89	103	100	140	92	77	97	99	114	96	105	91	104	106	131	175
				1967	86	96			91	75	92	91	105	94						
	+2	+4	Nil	1966	+3	Nil	—1	—2	+7	—1	+4	—1	+4	—4	+2	+1	—4	Nil	—5	—1
				1967	—3	—6			—2	—3	—5	—8	—8	—2						
Footwear Shops, Total (£229 million)	109	114	117	1966	92	123	113	139	92	79	102	115	134	120	117	106	114	123	123	165
				1967	94	118			97	82	103	108	122	123						
	+3	+5	+2	1966	+5	+2	Nil	+2	+3	+7	+6	—2	+7	+1	+1	+3	—2	+8	—4	+2
				1967	+3	—3			+6	+3	+1	—6	—8	+3						
Independents (£68 million)	110	115	119	1966	98	127	114	137	102	87	103	123	139	121	118	110	114	129	124	153
				1967	99	122			106	90	102	117	127	124						
	+3	+4	+3	1966	+5	+4	+2	+3	+2	+8	+6	+2	+6	+3	+4	+3	—1	+10	—6	+5
				1967	+1	—4			+3	+3	—1	—5	—9	+2						
Multiples (£142 million)	109	115	117	1966	90	123	114	142	88	76	102	113	133	122	120	107	115	122	123	173
				1967	94	119			96	79	105	107	122	127						
	+3	+5	+2	1966	+6	+1	Nil	+1	+4	+8	+6	—3	+7	Nil	Nil	+3	—2	+8	—4	+1
				1967	+5	—3			+8	+4	+2	—6	—8	+4						
Co-operative Societies (£19 million)	100	102	102	1966	81	105	97	126	77	69	94	101	120	97	95	87	107	107	122	145
				1967	80	98			79	69	89	92	108	95						
	Nil	+3	Nil	1966	+2	Nil	—2	+1	+1	Nil	+3	—4	+6	—3	—1	+2	—5	+6	—5	+3
				1967	—2	—7			+2	Nil	—5	—9	—10	—2						
Men's and Boys' Wear Shops, Total (£281 million)	111	117	120	1966	105	119	114	143	117	94	103	114	126	118	124	115	106	112	129	178
				1967	105	116			119	95	102	109	119	119						
	+4	+5	+3	1966	+5	+4	+2	Nil	+6	+3	+5	+3	+7	+2	+3	+4	—1	+2	—1	+1
				1967	Nil	—3			+2	+1	—1	—4	—6	+1						
Independents (£124 million)	108	114	116	1966	99	113	113	138	114	90	95	105	118	115	117	115	107	103	113	186
				1967	97	107			110	89	93	98	109	113						
	+3	+5	+2	1966	+5	+5	+1	—2	+7	+3	+4	+3	+7	+4	+4	+3	—2	+1	—5	—2
				1967	—3	—5			—4	—2	—2	—7	—8	—2						
Multiples (£137 million)	115	122	126	1966	113	128	118	147	124	102	113	125	136	123	131	119	108	123	144	168
				1967	116	128			132	105	113	124	131	129						
	+4	+6	+4	1966	+5	+5	+3	+3	+5	+4	+6	+5	+8	+2	+3	+5	Nil	+3	+2	+3
				1967	+3	Nil			+7	+3	Nil	—1	—4	+4						
Co-operative Societies (£20 million)	102	106	104	1966	79	99	97	141	89	66	82	92	106	98	111	91	90	87	124	198
				1967	75	90			85	62	78	81	97	93						
	+1	+4	—2	1966	+1	—2	—2	—4	+9	—5	Nil	—3	+3	—4	+1	+1	—6	—2	—7	—3
				1967	—5	—8			—5	—5	—5	—13	—9	—5						
Women's, Girls' and Infants' Wear, Drapery and General Clothing Shops, Total (£874 million)	111	118	120	1966	99	116	114	152	104	88	103	110	124	114	120	109	112	123	133	191
				1967	101	116			106	91	105	108	119	119						
	+4	+6	+2	1966	+4	+2	+1	+2	+6	+1	+5	Nil	+6	Nil	+4	+3	—2	+2	Nil	+3
				1967	+2	Nil			+2	+3	+2	—2	—4	+4						
Multiples (£344 million)	119	130	135	1966	102	129	128	180	98	94	111	119	138	131	134	126	127	136	153	237
				1967	109	133			103	101	119	119	138	141						
	+6	+9	+4	1966	+5	+3	+3	+5	+6	+1	+7	Nil	+8	+2	+4	+5	—1	+6	+3	+5
				1967	+7	+3			+5	+8	+7	Nil	Nil	+8						

TABLE 3, *continued*

1951 = 100

KIND OF BUSINESS (Sales in 1961 £ million)	YEAR 1964	1965	1966		QUARTER 1st	2nd	3rd	4th	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
WOMEN'S, GIRLS, INFANTS' WEAR, ETC.—*contd.*																				
Co-operative Societies (£64 million)	106	111	111	1966	95	103	102	144	97	82	103	101	115	95	106	92	107	111	135	177
				1967	92	98			96	80	97	93	106	95						
	+3	+5	Nil	1966	+4	Nil	Nil	—2	+8	—1	+5	Nil	+5	—4	+3	+1	—4	—2	—3	—1
				1967	—3	—5			—1	—3	—5	—7	—8	—1						
Independents, Total (£465 million)	105	109	111	1966	97	108	104	132	110	85	97	105	115	105	112	99	102	115	117	158
				1967	97	106			110	85	96	102	107	107						
	+2	+4	+1	1966	+3	+2	Nil	—1	+6	Nil	+3	+1	+4	Nil	+3	+2	—4	Nil	—2	Nil
				1967	—1	—2			Nil	+1	—1	—2	—7	+2						
of which (c): Large (..)	111	116	118	1966	103	116	115	139	119	83	105	116	124	109	126	102	117	126	129	159
				1967	106	116			127	85	105	117	118	113						
	+5	+5	+2	1966	+3	+1	+2	+1	+3	+2	+3	—1	+5	Nil	+6	+4	—3	+1	Nil	+1
				1967	+3	Nil			+6	+3	Nil	+1	—5	+4						
Medium (..)	107	113	115	1966	101	112	109	137	122	82	99	110	121	106	120	101	108	122	121	162
				1967	102	111			122	85	98	109	114	109						
	+3	+5	+2	1966	+5	+2	+1	+1	+9	Nil	+4	Nil	+4	+2	+4	+4	—3	+1	—1	+2
				1967	Nil	—1			Nil	+4	—1	—1	—5	+3						
Small (..)	103	106	107	1966	95	105	99	129	103	86	95	100	110	103	106	97	96	110	113	156
				1967	93	101			100	85	93	96	102	105						
	+1	+4	Nil	1966	+3	+1	—1	—2	+6	Nil	+3	+2	+4	—1	+1	+1	—4	—1	—3	—1
				1967	—2	—3			—3	—1	—2	—4	—8	+1						
Durable Goods Shops:																				
DURABLE GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (£956 million)	116	121	120	1966	116	114	117	135	124	111	112	114	116	113	126	112	114	127	131	143
				1967	114	113			122	112	109	114	113	112						
	+7	+4	—1	1966	+1	+2	—1	—4	+4	+1	—1	+3	+2	+1	+4	—1	—4	—4	—4	—4
				1967	—2	—1			—2	Nil	—3	Nil	—2	Nil						
Independents (£561 million)	108	111	111	1966	106	105	108	126	116	102	102	105	106	105	118	102	103	116	118	141
				1967	103	103			112	100	97	102	103	102						
	+6	+3	Nil	1966	+2	+3	Nil	—3	+3	+2	+1	+3	+3	+2	+3	Nil	—2	—3	—3	—2
				1967	—3	—3			—3	—2	—4	—3	—3	—2						
Multiples (£314 million)	132	140	138	1966	133	132	136	151	140	129	132	131	133	131	141	132	135	152	154	148
				1967	136	135			142	136	131	139	133	134						
	+8	+6	—2	1966	Nil	+1	—1	—5	+5	Nil	—5	+2	Nil	Nil	+4	—2	—5	—4	—5	—5
				1967	+2	+3			+1	+5	Nil	+6	Nil	+3						
Co-operative Societies (£81 million)	111	116	114	1966	109	109	110	130	113	102	112	111	117	101	117	101	111	114	128	144
				1967	101	101			105	95	101	101	106	97						
	+7	+4	—1	1966	+4	+2	—2	—6	+9	+1	+2	+6	+2	—1	+4	—5	—5	—6	—8	—5
				1967	—8	—7			—7	—7	—10	—9	—9	—4						
FURNITURE SHOPS, TOTAL (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£399 million)	111	117	116	1966	109	114	114	126	121	103	104	108	118	116	127	108	108	121	123	132
				1967	103	108			114	100	98	104	110	110						
	+8	+5	—2	1966	+2	+1	—1	—7	+4	Nil	+1	Nil	+2	+2	+2	—1	—4	—6	—8	—6
				1967	—5	—5			—6	—2	—6	—3	—7	—5						
Multiples (£87 million)	120	128	120	1966	114	121	118	128	132	114	101	114	130	120	128	115	113	128	124	131
				1967	102	107			109	106	93	104	110	107						
	+9	+7	—6	1966	+2	—1	—5	—16	+5	+4	—2	—4	—1	+1	—1	—5	—8	—13	—18	—17
				1967	—11	—12			—17	—7	—8	—9	—15	—11						
Independents, Total (£312 million)	109	115	114	1966	107	112	113	125	118	99	105	106	115	114	127	106	106	119	123	132
				1967	104	108			115	99	99	104	110	110						
	+8	+5	Nil	1966	+2	+2	Nil	—4	+3	—1	+2	+1	+3	+2	+2	Nil	—3	—3	—5	—3
				1967	—3	—3			—2	—1	—6	—2	—4	—4						
of which (c): Large (..)	110	115	115	1966	108	116	113	123	122	98	106	105	113	127	131	106	103	114	120	132
				1967	105	110			119	95	102	102	104	120						
	+8	+5	Nil	1966	Nil	+2	Nil	—4	+3	—3	+1	—1	+1	+6	+3	Nil	—3	—2	—5	—4
				1967	—3	—5			—3	—3	—4	—3	—8	—5						
Medium and Small (..)	109	114	114	1966	107	111	113	126	116	100	104	107	116	110	125	106	108	120	125	132
				1967	104	108			114	100	98	105	112	107						
	+8	+5	Nil	1966	+2	+2	—1	—3	+3	Nil	+3	+2	+4	+1	+2	Nil	—3	—4	—4	—3
				1967	—3	—3			—2	Nil	—6	—2	—3	—3						
OTHER DURABLE GOODS SHOPS, TOTAL (excluding Co-operative Societies) (£476 million)	121	125	125	1966	122	115	121	143	128	120	120	120	114	113	126	117	120	135	137	153
				1967	124	120			131	124	120	125	117	117						
	+6	+3	Nil	1966	Nil	+3	Nil	—1	+4	+1	—4	+5	+2	+1	+5	—1	—3	—2	Nil	—1
				1967	+2	+4			+2	+3	Nil	+4	+2	+4						
Multiples Total (£227 million)	136	145	145	1966	141	136	143	160	143	135	143	138	134	135	146	138	143	161	166	154
				1967	149	146			155	147	146	153	142	145						
	+7	+6	Nil	1966	—1	+2	Nil	—1	+5	—1	—5	+4	+1	Nil	+6	—1	—4	—1	—1	—1
				1967	+6	+8			+8	+9	+2	+11	+6	+7						
RADIO AND ELECTRICAL GOODS, ETC. SHOPS, TOTAL (e) (£372 million)	114	116	118	1966	117	108	112	135	124	116	112	115	104	106	117	109	111	123	124	154
				1967	117	110			124	118	111	116	105	110						
	+3	+2	+2	1966	+4	+4	+2	—1	+6	+7	+1	+6	+3	+4	+5	Nil	+1	—2	Nil	—1
				1967	Nil	+2			Nil	+2	—1	+1	+1	+3						

TABLE 3, *continued*

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	Year 1964	Year 1965	Year 1966		Quarter 1st	Quarter 2nd	Quarter 3rd	Quarter 4th	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Radio and Electrical Goods, etc.—*contd.*																				
Multiples (£122 million)	129	134	139	1966	141	131	135	151	145	135	142	137	120	134	138	132	136	144	151	157
				1967	149	141			155	148	144	150	129	144						
	+1	+4	+4	1966	+8	+5	+3	Nil	+12	+10	+4	+7	+3	+6	+6	+2	+2	—1	Nil	—1
				1967	+6	+8			+7	+10	+2	+9	+7	+8						
of which: Rental Specialists (£62 million)	147	160	173	1966	182	169	169	171	178	179	189	169	153	181	173	166	169	173	182	162
				1967	191	178			194	193	186	183	161	189						
	+10	+9	+8	1966	+12	+8	+8	+4	+13	+13	+10	+7	+6	+11	+10	+7	+7	+5	+6	+3
				1967	+5	+6			+9	+8	—1	+8	+5	+4						
Independents (£249 million)	106	106	108	1966	105	97	101	127	114	106	98	104	96	93	107	97	100	112	111	152
				1967	102	95			109	103	96	100	94	92						
	+4	Nil	+1	1966	+2	+4	+1	—1	+3	+5	—1	+6	+3	+3	+5	—1	Nil	—2	Nil	—2
				1967	—3	—2			—5	—3	—3	—4	—2	Nil						
Electricity Showrooms (£55 million)	128	124	119	1966	109	113	117	137	117	106	104	105	123	111	126	108	116	137	137	135
				1967	117	124			126	114	113	125	132	117						
	+8	—3	—4	1966	—14	—4	Nil	Nil	—4	—13	—21	—9	+1	—5	+9	—3	—5	—2	Nil	+1
				1967	+8	+10			+8	+8	+8	+19	+7	+5						
Gas Showrooms (£49 million)	165	195	187	1966	177	173	190	207	168	169	192	177	181	163	190	187	192	228	236	166
				1967	186	185			185	183	190	194	187	177						
	+21	+18	—4	1966	—7	—1	—6	—3	Nil	—11	—9	+9	—3	—6	+4	—4	—14	—1	—3	—4
				1967	+5	+7			+10	+8	—1	+9	+4	+9						
Miscellaneous Non-Food Shops: Miscellaneous Non-Food Shops, Total (b) (£1,962 million)	114	122	128	1966	113	122	126	150	108	110	118	122	122	121	128	128	123	126	132	184
				1967	116	122			110	113	123	122	121	124						
	+6	+7	+5	1966	+7	+6	+5	+3	+6	+5	+9	+7	+6	+5	+6	+5	+4	+4	+2	+3
				1967	+3	+1			+1	+3	+4	Nil	—1	+2						
Confectioners, Tobacconists, Newsagents, Total (£794 million)	113	122	130	1966	122	125	131	142	117	120	126	129	122	124	132	132	128	128	132	161
				1967	126	127			120	124	133	127	125	128						
	+5	+8	+6	1966	+9	+7	+6	+4	+7	+8	+11	+9	+7	+6	+7	+5	+5	+4	+4	+4
				1967	+4	+1			+2	+3	+5	—1	+2	+3						
Independents (£698 million)	112	120	127	1966	119	123	129	138	115	118	123	126	119	122	130	130	126	125	129	156
				1967	123	124			117	121	129	125	122	125						
	+5	+8	+6	1966	+9	+7	+5	+4	+7	+8	+10	+9	+6	+5	+7	+5	+4	+3	+3	+4
				1967	+3	+1			+1	+2	+4	—1	+2	+2						
Multiples (£96 million)	122	136	149	1966	139	142	144	170	131	137	148	150	141	137	148	147	139	150	152	201
				1967	151	145			140	145	165	146	146	145						
	+7	+12	+9	1966	+12	+10	+8	+7	+9	+11	+16	+13	+11	+8	+9	+8	+7	+6	+6	+8
				1967	+8	+2			+6	+6	+11	—3	+3	+6						
Booksellers, Stationers Independents (£60 million)	121	133	144	1966	135	121	132	191	132	137	135	124	123	116	127	131	136	148	174	238
				1967	140	127			139	145	138	130	126	125						
	+9	+10	+9	1966	+11	+9	+9	+6	+10	+10	+13	+10	+11	+8	+7	+11	+10	+5	+8	+5
				1967	+4	+5			+5	+6	+2	+5	+3	+7						

TABLE 3 *continued on page* 355

WORK OF BRITISH STANDARDS INSTITUTION

The British Standards Institution (British Standards House, 2 Park Street, London, W.1) is well known as the official standards organization for this country. It also takes an active part in the work of international standards organizations such as ISO and IEC. Apart from standards work, BSI has several other functions. It runs a certification mark scheme, granting licences to manufacturers to use the BSI 'Kite mark' on products conforming to British Standards. It also undertakes testing work for outside bodies. It runs a Technical Help to Exporters scheme, providing firms selling abroad with information on oversea regulations applying to their products. It has been designated as the focal point for the British change to the metric system, which means that it co-ordinates the details and timing of the change in each industry, apart from re-writing thousands of British Standards in metric form.

Retailers stocks in June

The value of stocks held by retailers at the end of June was 1 per cent higher than at the corresponding date in 1966, an increase somewhat lower than the average for the first five months of this year.

In volume terms, retailers' stocks showed a decrease of 1 per cent compared with June 1966.

Estimate of changes in retailers' stocks

(At cost at end of month.) Index numbers (end 1960 = 100) and percentage changes on a year earlier.

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	(a) At current prices											
1960	94	99	102	103	105	104	99	98	102	109	113	100
1961	98	102	107	109	110	111	108	107	110	117	122	106
1962	103	106	112	113	116	112	110	110	112	121	127	111
1963	106	109	116	117	119	116	113	113	114	125	134	117
1964	115	117	123	125	125	124	118	122	125	133	143	126
1965	121	124	133	134	136	133	128	132	133	141	151	133
1966	128	131	141	140	144	143	135	141	141	150	160	137
1967	133	136	144	145	148	145						
1966	+6	+6	+6	+4	+6	+8	+6	+7	+6	+6	+6	+3
1967	+4	+4	+2	+4	+2	+1						
	(b) At constant (Dec. 1960) prices											
1960	95	100	103	105	106	105	100	99	102	109	113	100
1961	98	102	106	107	109	109	106	104	107	113	118	103
1962	100	102	108	109	110	107	105	104	106	114	120	104
1963	100	103	110	110	112	110	107	106	108	118	126	110
1964	108	109	114	116	115	114	109	113	115	122	130	115
1965	110	112	121	121	122	119	115	119	119	126	135	119
1966	115	117	126	124	128	127	119	123	124	131	140	120
1967	116	118	125	126	128	126						
1966	+5	+4	+4	+3	+5	+6	+4	+4	+4	+4	+3	+1
1967	+1	+1	Nil	+1	Nil	—1						

Note: Retailers' stocks at end December 1960 were £993 million at current prices.

*Effective October 1

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*Subject to Government approval.

QANTAS
AIR CARGO

QANTAS, with AIR INDIA and BOAC. A244

TABLE 3, *continued*

1961 = 100

Kind of Business (Sales in 1961 £ million)	Year				Quarter				Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	1964	1965	1966		1st	2nd	3rd	4th												
Chemists, Photographic Goods Dealers, Total (d) (£259 million)	114	120	127	1966	109	121	129	149	109	106	111	113	122	128	135	134	120	120	124	192
				1967	110	122			110	107	113	112	119	132						
	+6	+5	+6	1966	+7	+6	+6	+4	+6	+7	+8	+7	+5	+6	+8	+3	+6	+3	+2	+5
				1967	+1	+1			+1	+1	+2	—1	—2	+3						
Independents (£139 million)	112	114	120	1966	106	118	128	126	108	103	107	108	118	127	131	138	117	113	106	153
				1967	105	116			108	102	106	106	113	128						
	+6	+2	+5	1966	+5	+6	+4	+2	+5	+6	+5	+7	+9	+5	+7	+3	+4	+2	+1	+4
				1967	—1	—2			Nil	—1	—1	—2	—5	+1						
Multiples (£103 million)	119	129	139	1966	113	127	134	181	111	111	117	120	128	131	144	133	128	132	148	247
				1967	118	132			114	115	123	122	130	141						
	+7	+9	+7	1966	+9	+7	+8	+6	+9	+8	+11	+8	+3	+9	+10	+5	+9	+6	+3	+7
				1967	+4	+4			+3	+4	+5	+2	+1	+8						
Co-operative Societies (£17 million)	110	113	116	1966	105	112	109	137	104	105	104	111	111	114	114	110	105	104	121	176
				1967	102	109			102	101	103	104	110	113						
	+6	+3	+2	1966	+8	+2	Nil	Nil	+6	+10	+8	+4	—2	+4	—1	—1	+1	—4	Nil	+2
				1967	—2	—3			—2	—4	—1	—6	—1	—1						
Jewellers, Total (£80 million)	118	126	130	1966	102	109	125	185	94	102	109	105	108	112	128	126	122	120	123	286
				1967	103	108			94	104	110	103	107	112						
	+12	+7	+3	1966	+5	+6	+4	Nil	+6	+5	+6	+7	+6	+4	+5	+4	+3	+2	—1	+1
				1967	+1	—1			+1	+2	+1	—1	—1	Nil						
Independents (£65 million)	117	125	129	1966	103	110	125	180	94	103	109	106	110	114	129	125	123	119	122	275
				1967	104	109			95	105	110	104	108	114						
	+12	+7	+3	1966	+6	+6	+4	+1	+6	+6	+6	+8	+6	+4	+5	+4	+2	+1	—1	+1
				1967	+1	—1			+1	+3	+1	—2	—1	Nil						
Multiples (£16 million)	118	129	133	1966	100	101	125	206	91	97	109	100	101	102	126	131	120	122	129	334
				1967	101	102			92	99	111	103	100	102						
	+12	+9	+3	1966	+4	+5	+5	Nil	+6	Nil	+7	+3	+6	+5	+6	+3	+5	+5	—3	—1
				1967	+1	+1			+1	+2	+1	+3	—1	+1						
Leather Goods, Sports Goods, Toys and Fancy Goods Shops, Total (£83 million)	112	123	130	1966	91	109	133	186	91	85	95	110	109	108	125	140	134	115	130	288
				1967	93	107			94	88	97	106	107	108						
	+8	+9	+6	1966	+9	+6	+6	+4	+10	+8	+8	+9	+6	+4	+5	+4	+9	+5	+4	+4
				1967	+3	—2			+3	+3	+2	—4	—2	Nil						
Ironmongers and Hardware Shops, Total (£235 million)	109	114	119	1966	111	117	117	131	109	104	118	119	120	114	117	118	116	121	122	146
				1967	113	117			108	110	119	121	117	114						
	+2	+4	+4	1966	+6	+4	+5	+3	+7	+1	+9	+2	+4	+5	+4	+5	+5	+5	Nil	+3
				1967	+2	Nil			—1	+5	+1	+2	—2	Nil						
Independents (£207 million)	109	114	120	1966	113	119	117	130	112	107	119	122	121	114	117	118	116	121	122	143
				1967	115	119			110	113	121	124	119	114						
	+2	+5	+5	1966	+6	+4	+5	+3	+8	+1	+9	+3	+5	+5	+5	+6	+6	+5	+1	+3
				1967	+2	Nil			—1	+6	+1	+2	—2	Nil						
Multiples (£28 million)	113	114	114	1966	93	107	116	140	86	85	104	100	112	109	113	119	116	115	124	173
				1967	95	109			89	89	105	103	107	115						
	+1	+1	Nil	1966	+2	Nil	Nil	Nil	+3	—3	+3	—3	—1	+2	Nil	Nil	Nil	+3	—2	Nil
				1967	+2	+2			+4	+4	Nil	+3	—4	+6						
Other Miscellaneous Non-Food Shops (i) Independents (£66 million)	113	118	121	1966	116	127	113	130	102	116	127	124	135	122	114	109	116	119	117	149
				1967	118	128			103	120	130	130	128	125						
	—	+5	+3	1966	Nil	+3	+5	+4	Nil	Nil	+1	—3	+7	+5	+3	+6	+5	+1	+5	+4
				1967	+2	+1			Nil	+4	+2	+5	—5	+2						

Footnotes to Tables:

(a) The periods covered by the index numbers consist of either four or five weeks, each quarter being divided into three 'monthly' periods of four, four and five weeks respectively. The period covered by June 1967 sales was the five weeks from May 28, 1967, to July 1, 1967, the corresponding period in 1966 was from May 29, 1966, to July 2, 1966. As the figures are based on the value of sales they are affected by price movements including changes in purchase tax.

(b) Includes figures for variety and other general stores which are not published separately.

(c) These descriptions are based on 1961 turnover groupings. Large denotes shops with sales of £100,000 and over in 1961. Medium denotes shops with sales of £25,000 and under £100,000 in 1961. Small denotes shops with sales of under £25,000 in 1961.

(d) These index figures do not reflect chemists' receipts under the National Health Service, which are as far as possible excluded by contributors in their returns.

(e) Includes radio and/or electrical goods shops, radio and television rental specialist shops, radio and cycle shops, cycle shops and perambulator shops.

(f) Including bakery departments of co-operative societies.

(g) Excluding the bakery departments of co-operative societies, which are included in the estimate for grocers.

(h) Includes a very small amount of other food shops which are not published separately.

(i) Figures cover sales by florists, nurserymen and garden seedsmen, pet and pet food shops, pawnbrokers, general second-hand dealers and certain other miscellaneous non-food shops.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

National Exhibition Centre

IN JULY 1966 the President of the Board of Trade announced that the Government had decided to support a National Exhibition Centre to be set up by the GLC on the Crystal Palace site but that due to the need for economy in public expenditure the starting date of the project must be deferred. However, discussions would proceed with the GLC on financial and other matters.

In the course of these discussions it became clear that the Crystal Palace project presented a number of serious problems both as regards costs and road access, which made it unlikely that a financially viable scheme could be brought into operation on this site within a reasonable period of time.

As the Government, supported by the CBI and the British National Export Council, are firmly of the opinion that a modern exhibition centre in the London area is both desirable and urgent, the President of the Board of Trade has asked Lord Brown, Minister of State, to study as a matter of urgency the problems of finding a suitable site and establishing a National Exhibition Centre. Lord Brown has established a committee with representatives of the Confederation of British Industries, the British National Export Council, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and interested Government Departments to advise him on liaison with the Greater London Council. This committee held its first full meeting on July 28.

Design Centre 'Town and Around' exhibition

WHAT SORT OF surroundings do we want to live and work in? And what are we prepared to do to improve them? These are the questions posed by an exhibition which was opened by HRH The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon, at the Design Centre on August 1. Called 'Town and Around' and open to the general public from August 2 to September 2, the exhibition has been arranged by the Council of Industrial Design in association with the Civic Trust to mark the Trust's 10th anniversary.

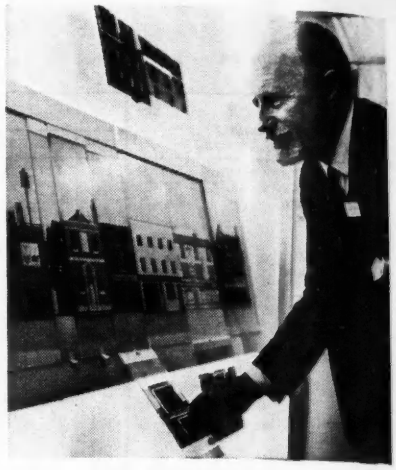
The exhibition begins by asking 'Do we care as much about our towns and countryside as we do about the appearance of our homes? What will future ages, faced by the ruins of the 20th century, make of us?' The exhibition shows abandoned cars, trees lopped to look like hatstands, signs and wires, land lying derelict, ugly buildings – and asks 'How did it happen?'

Changes brought by the last century and a half to such places as Bristol, Chippenham, and the Welsh coast are examined briefly and the point is made that pressures on the environment – from an increasing population, greater affluence and mobility – will become even more numerous and powerful in the future. This section ends by stating that 'If our environment is to lift the spirit and not degrade us, the headlong rush to refashion our surroundings must be better planned and designed'.

The next section points out that excellent 'street furniture' (lamp posts, benches, litter bins, bus shelters, etc.) is now available but that, even if individual items are well designed, they can destroy the scene unless grouped in an orderly fashion. The open spaces in towns, whether paved or grassed, need to be designed as a whole. Trees can make an immense contribution to the character of a place and the exhibition takes note of new equipment which enables 'instant' landscaping to be undertaken by the transplanting of semi-mature trees.

A lively section of the exhibition demonstrates the dramatic results to be achieved by Civic Trust improvement schemes, like that first undertaken in Magdalen Street, Norwich. Slides, film and a do-it-yourself street survey help to demonstrate the possibilities.

Turning to buildings, the exhibition states that some £3,500 million a year is spent on new construction and asks 'Are we getting value for money?' in a design sense. The exhibition shows some of the varied buildings, structures and improvements which have received Civic Trust Awards or Commendations for the contribution they make to their surroundings, both in town and country.



At the 'Town and Around' exhibition which will continue at the Design Centre until September 2, Sir Basil Spence, a trustee of the Civic Trust, experiments with the 'do-it-yourself' street survey sequence, which visitors to the exhibition can work for themselves in order to compare two alternative street improvement schemes. The Design Centre recently announced that a new daily attendance record was set on August 2, when 6,303 visitors were counted. As well as the 'Town and Around' exhibition, special attractions at the Design Centre currently include an exhibition of popular modern fashion jewellery in paper, plastics, wood and metals, and a show of selected souvenirs and gift items for tourists.

British store promotion in Germany

HERTIE WAREN-UND KAUFHAUS, third largest department store group in Germany, will be holding a simultaneous promotion of British goods throughout their 63 stores in spring 1968; BNEC Export Council for Europe and the Board of Trade are giving support.

On August 7-10 a top-level group of Hertie executives will be in Britain for preliminary meetings in connection with the buying programme for this major store promotion. Actual buying is expected to be done at a later stage. The visiting group includes Herr T. Baumeister, Hertie's director-general; Herr Verbünd, the Director-General with special responsibility for hardware; also the advertising manager, the head of the Import Department, and five departmental chief buyers.

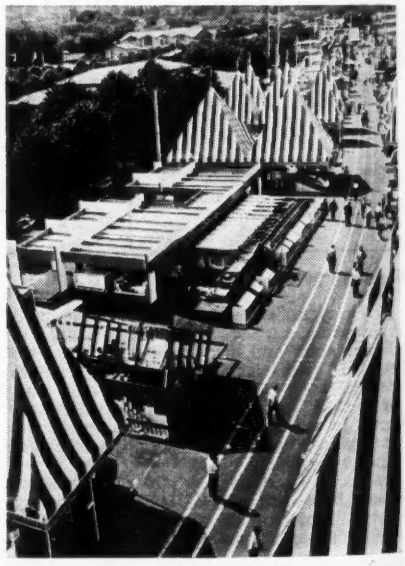
Hertie has stores in West Berlin as well as the Federal Republic. Annual turnover is reported to be £270.3 million. Sixty per cent of the British goods in the promotion will be covered by clothing and textiles, but hardware, toys, sports goods, foodstuffs, furniture and carpets will also probably be represented.

Ulster's commercial drive

THE ULSTER GOVERNMENT announce that during the next few months they will be sponsoring major commercial events on a scale never attempted before, ranging from a fashion show in London's Guildhall on October 23 – which will be attended by Princess Margaret – to an Ulster Week in Southampton, and a special Ulster Day during British Fortnight in the famous Nieman Marcus store in Dallas, Texas.

The Government's interest in major projects was stimulated three years ago when, due to the initiative of the Prime Minister, Captain Terence O'Neill, an Ulster Week was launched in Nottingham. This was such a success it was decided to have a series of Ulster Weeks in cities in England and Scotland.

Captain O'Neill will attend British Week Toronto in the famous Eaton department store, which was founded by an Ulster man. A replica of an Ulster village square of the last century will be a feature of the Eaton's display. The Ulster Day in the Nieman Marcus store in Texas is being held in Captain O'Neill's honour. He was invited to visit the store when its head, Mr. Stanley Marcus, Marcus visted him in Belfast.



A view of some of the British stands at Intergormash, the exhibition of mining machinery held in conjunction with the 5th International Mining Congress in Gorki Park, Moscow from July 8 to 19. The Board of Trade co-operated with the Association of British Mining Equipment Exporters (ABMEX) in organizing the British Section, which included exhibits by some 36 firms and comprised the largest foreign participation. Business totalling over £200,000 has already been reported by British exhibitors.

Overseas Trade and Exports

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Interest-free loans to Pakistan

AGREEMENTS WERE SIGNED on July 29 in Rawalpindi for two interest-free loans totalling £6.4 million which Britain is providing Pakistan. They will be spent on a variety of British goods. £4.3 million is for the import of commodities including chemicals, dyes, drugs, medicines, tractors, fertilizers, railway equipment and machinery, and £2.1 million for jute machinery.

The loans will be repayable over 25 years with repayments beginning after the seventh year.

£¼m British aid for water development for Mauritius

MAURITIUS IS TO receive £246,000 British aid for water development as grants by the Ministry of Overseas Development from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. Most of this is for paying 80 per cent of the cost of developing water supply systems. The number of consumers in some areas has grown more than five five times since 1948.

One of these grants (£80,250) is for developing the irrigation system and will provide an additional 720 million cubic feet of water a year, sufficient to irrigate some 1,700 acres of land by surface irrigation, or 3,400 acres by overhead irrigation. The materials and equipment for all these schemes will be supplied by Britain.

Anglo-German road haulage arrangement

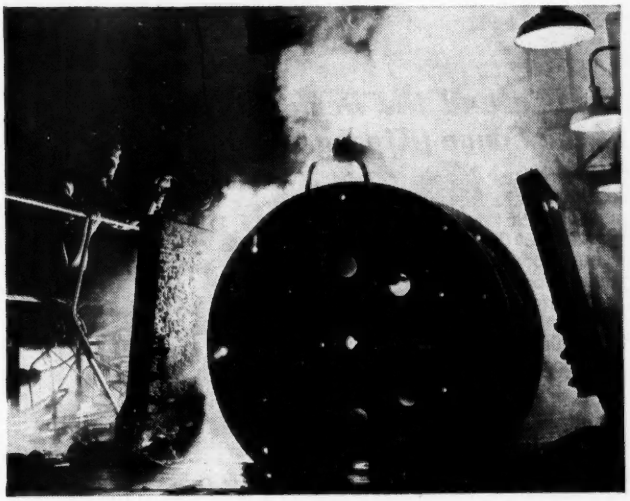
AN ADMINISTRATIVE arrangement to facilitate road haulage between England and Germany has been concluded between the British and Federal German Ministries of Transport. Hitherto British hauliers who wished to send loaded lorries or articulated vehicles to or across the Federal Republic have had to apply to the German authorities for a carriers' licence and similar action has had to be taken here by German hauliers sending road vehicles to Great Britain. Under the new arrangement it will be possible for the British Ministry of Transport to issue valid German licences to British hauliers and for the Federal Ministry to provide German hauliers with British permits, exempting them from having to apply for carriers' licences under the Road Traffic Act.

An upper limit has initially been fixed for these licences and permits, calculated on the basis of actual goods vehicle journeys in traffic between the two countries in 1966, and including a margin for possible increase. The arrangements, including this quota, can be reviewed by the two Ministries at the wish of either side.

Trailers and semi-trailers which are shipped across without tractive units are not affected and will not require licences. C-licence operations and certain specialized hauls are also exempt. There will be no limit to the permitted number of furniture removals, though licences will be required.

The arrangement comes into operation on October 1, 1967.

Inquiries relating to the above arrangements should be addressed to the Ministry of Transport, International Transport Division, St. Christopher House, Southwark Street, S.E.1 (Tel. Waterloo 7999, Ext. 3359).



A vulcanizing operative at the Watford factory of BTR Industries Limited controls the lifting of a 150-metre reel of long-length, small-bore industrial rubber hose, from a lead press curing pan. BTR – the largest manufacturer of this hose in the United Kingdom – exports two million metres a year, supplying major industries throughout the world. The hose, manufactured in bore diameter sizes ranging from 0.5 mm. to 38 mm., is used for steam, water, air, oxy-acetylene and chemical applications.

France and Cambodia

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 21 gave details published under decree No. 67.586 of July 13, 1967 of the economic and financial co-operation agreement of July 4, 1964 between France and Cambodia.

The Agreement covers preferential customs treatment between both countries for certain products including tea, pepper, various flours, fruit pastes, spirits, spirits of turpentine and resins.

Under this Agreement France will extend financial facilities up to 160 million francs for various projects in Cambodia namely for the extension to the port of Sihanoukville, the completion of the railway line Phnom-Penh-Sihanoukville and, as far as possible, the construction of the Prek-Thnot dam.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel 01-248 5757, Ext. 479/480). (Ref: CRE 14576/G).

Italy and Austria

THE ITALIAN Minister of Foreign Trade has announced that the Protocol to the Minutes of the Mixed Italo-Austrian Commission of May 31, 1955, setting out exchanges of goods between the two countries, has been tacitly extended for a further year without changes from July 1, 1967. Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458), quoting CRE 5868/G.

Foreign Investment in Yugoslavia

DETAILS of the new Law on Foreign Investment in Yugoslavia were published in the *Official Gazette* of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, No. 31, dated July 19, 1967.

A copy of the translation of this Law is available for inspection at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 449).

Tunisia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa)

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of July 14, 1967, announced the renewal, for a further year from May 30, 1967, of the trade agreement of 1964 between Tunisia and the Democratic Republic of the Congo (Kinshasa). Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged compared with the previous year, and all imports will be made 'according to need'.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479/481), quoting reference CRE 10667/G.

Tunisia and Hungary

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of June 16-20-23, 1967, announced the renewal, for a further year from February 19, 1967, of the trade agreement of 1960 between Tunisia and Hungary. Quotas under the agreement show a number of changes compared with the previous year.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 449/50), quoting reference CRE 7843/G.

Tunisia and Pakistan

THE TUNISIAN *Journal Officiel* of July 7-11, 1967, announced the renewal for a further year from April 1, 1967, of the trade agreement of 1965 between Tunisia and Pakistan. Quotas under the agreement remain unchanged compared with the previous year, and all imports will be made according to need.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479/481), quoting reference CRE 7838/G.

Iraq and Lebanon

A NEW Economic and Trade Agreement between Iraq and Lebanon was signed in Baghdad on April 9, 1967.

This Agreement guarantees exemption from changes on agricultural and animal products and on natural resources exchanged between the two countries, as well as the reduction in charges on several industrial products.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2357).

French overseas territory of Afars and Issas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 4 announced that from July 3, 1967 French Somaliland would be known as the French Overseas Territory of Afars and Issas as promulgated by the law defining the new organization, and publishing the Preamble and the Constitution governing the Territory. (Ref: CRE 18736/G).

Mr. Kohei Yamada, manager of the Engineering Department of the Asahi Glass Company Limited of Japan, is greeted by John H. Craigie, chairman of Blewis & Shaw (Plastics) Limited, and directors David Crabtree and Leslie Fuller during a recent visit. Mr. Yamada is accompanied by Mr. Maeda of the Mitsubishi Shoji Kaisha Limited.

Hints to businessmen visiting Iran

A REVISED edition of the booklet on Iran has been published in the 'Hints to Business Men' series.

British businessmen who intend visiting this country on export business can obtain a copy of the booklet on application to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room 020, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7146) or to any Regional Office of the Board of Trade, or on personal application to the Export Information Centre, Board of Trade, 50 Ludgate Hill, London, E.C.4.

IMPORTANCE OF AIR MAIL

All correspondence overseas should be done by air rather than by sea in the interests of export efficiency, and businessmen are reminded that due care should be taken that mail is fully stamped. Should this precaution be overlooked the correspondence may be delayed and opportunities lost.

Outside busy periods, such as Christmas, the Post Office often makes up postage on insufficiently stamped airmail letters (though this cannot be guaranteed) provided the sender's name and address appears on the envelope. An insufficiently stamped airmail letter not having this information may be sent surface mail or the addressee may be called upon to pay double the missing postage.

Full details of overseas postage rates (and much other useful information) are given in the Post Office Guide, obtainable at all post offices, price 2s. 6d. Another useful publication is the monthly Air Mail Leaflet which gives postage rates, times of transmissions and the latest posting times which vary with airline schedules. The Air Mail Leaflet is available free from all post offices and a standing order can be placed for its regular delivery.

Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of some of the Calls for Tender reported in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.†**

For further information contact Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 404 and 406. Telex 25977 AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.). Quote country, commodity and E.S.B. reference number. The date given is the closing date and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated. An asterisk implies that tender documents are available on loan. The number in brackets is that of the Bulletin in which the inquiry appeared. Copies of these Bulletins may be obtained from the address above at 2s. each. Remittance with order, please.

AUSTRALIA

(152/67) Nuclear Sludge Density Meter for Metropolitan Water Sewerage and Drainage Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 27998/67.*

(152/67) Broadcasting Equipment for Postmaster General's Department, Melbourne. October 3. E.S.B. 29242/67.*

(154/67) Railway Signalling Equipment for Queensland Government Railways. September 4. E.S.B. 29729/67.

(155/67) Language Laboratory Equipment for School of General Studies. September 4. E.S.B. 30221/67.

(155/67) Grain Hopper Wagons for South Australian Railways Authority. September 12. E.S.B. 30294/67.

(150/67) Switchgear for Southern Electric Authority of Queensland. September 22. E.S.B. 29243/67.

(151/67) Self-lock Seals for State Tender Board of W. Australia. August 31. E.S.B. 29240/67.*

BELGIUM

(154/67) Furniture for SHAPE. September 1. E.S.B. 29744/67.*

BOLIVIA

(154/67) Television Stations for Direccion de Radiodifusion y Television. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 30. E.S.B. 28077/67.*

BRAZIL

'Electrobras':

(151/67) Lightning Arresters. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28941/67.*

(153/67) Conductors. September 12. E.S.B. 29472/67.

(153/67) Watt-Hour Meters. September 14. E.S.B. 29478/67.

BURMA

(151/67) Steel Towers and Accessories for Myanma Export Import Corporation. September 29. E.S.B. 29290/67.

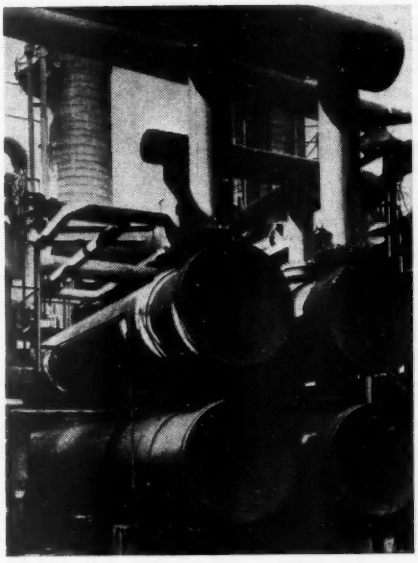
Paper Factory and Chemical Industries Board:

(151/67) Felt and Canvas. September 30. E.S.B. 29292/67.*

(151/67) Wire Mesh. September 30. E.S.B. 29291/67.*

CANADA

(154/67) Tower Steel for British Columbia Hydro and Power Authority. October 10. E.S.B. 29779/67.



A set of four water-cooled heat exchangers – incorporating over 40 tons of Impalco clad aluminium tubing – condensing ammonia at the rate of 133,000 lbs/hour at the Billingham headquarters of ICI's Agricultural Division. Much of the ammonia is to be used to make urea, so helping ICI to expand its fertilizer exports.

CEYLON

(154/67) Contractors' Plant Spare Parts for Central Tender Board. August 28. E.S.B. 29781/67.

(154/67) Civil Engineering Work for Ceylon Petroleum Corporation. August 23. E.S.B. 29499/67.*

Government Electrical Undertakings:

(154/67) Lift. September 19. E.S.B. 29760/67.

(154/67) Vehicles. August 30. E.S.B. 29776/67.

(154/67) Steel for State Hardware Corporation. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28942/67.*

Government Stores Department:

(154/67) Ink. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28643/67.*

(154/67) Filing Tags. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28644/67.*

(154/67) Construction of Water Supply Scheme. August 29. E.S.B. 29775/67.

COLOMBIA

(150/67) Telephone Exchange Equipment for Bogata Telephone Authority. (Advance Information.) E.S.B. 29237/67.

(155/67) Temperature Measuring Systems for Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos. September 11. E.S.B. 30275/67.

CONGO, DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF

(152/67) Thermal Power Station for Parastatal Forces du Bas Congo. (Further Information.) Closing date not known but within six weeks. E.S.B. 22538/67.

EL SALVADOR

(154/67) Railway Materials and Equipment for Comision de la Ejecutiva Portuaria Autonoma. October 16. E.S.B. 29745/67.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

(150/67) Gas Detector. August 23. E.S.B. 29284/67.*

(150/67) Pipe Cutting and Bevelling Machine. August 23. E.S.B. 29285/67.*

(150/67) Chemical. August 25. E.S.B. 29281/67.*

(150/67) Filter Paper. August 24. E.S.B. 29283/67.*

(150/67) Crossing Insulators. August 23. E.S.B. 29286/67.*

(151/67) Data Sets. August 23. E.S.B. 29251/67.*

(151/67) Rubber Line Hose. August 24. E.S.B. 29282/67.*

(151/67) Pipe Fittings. August 25. E.S.B. 29258/67.*

(151/67) Three Phase Variac. August 24. E.S.B. 29259/67.*

(151/67) Pipe Fittings. August 25. E.S.B. 29260/67.*

(151/67) Pipes and Tubes. August 25. E.S.B. 29261/67.*

(151/67) Packing. August 25. E.S.B. 29262/67.*

(151/67) Rubber Sleeves. August 25. E.S.B. 29263/67.*

(151/67) Hobbing Machine. August 25. E.S.B. 29264/67.*

(151/67) Asbestos Fibre. August 24. E.S.B. 29265/67.*

(151/67) Calibrator. August 24. E.S.B. 29293/67.*

(152/67) Pipe Fittings. August 24. E.S.B. 29420/67.*

(152/67) Measuring Instruments. August 29. E.S.B. 29433/67.*

(152/67) Air Compressor. August 29. E.S.B. 29436/67.*

†*The* **Export Service Bulletin,** *a 'must' for exporters, is published daily from Monday to Friday. A week's issues may contain as many as 500 calls for tender in addition to numerous inquiries from foreign firms for British goods, offers to represent British companies in overseas markets, reports on foreign markets for selected products, etc. Each quarter an issue entitled, 'World Economic Comments', summarizes the economic conditions in more than 100 countries. Special supplements devoted to particular countries are also published from time to time. A year's subscription, which will bring you all the issues, costs* only £10 10s.

The **Export Service Bulletin** *is available only to individuals resident and firms registered and carrying on business in the United Kingdom.*

If you would like a specimen copy, get in touch with Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 7058, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) mentioning the products or countries of special interest to you.

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(152/67) Diesel Locomotives. August 26. E.S.B. 29434/67.*
(152/67) Rotary Pump Sets. August 28. E.S.B. 29435/67.*
(152/67) Pressure Relief Valve. August 24. E.S.B. 29418/67.*
(152/67) Valves. August 24. E.S.B. 29421/67.*
(152/67) Pressure Gauges and Controls. August 25. E.S.B. 29424/67.*
(152/67) Antibiotics. August 29. E.S.B. 29437/67.*
(152/67) Manometers. August 23. E.S.B. 29271/67.*
(152/67) Hydrostatic Pressure Testing Pump. August 25. E.S.B. 29415/67.*
(152/67) Truck Cranes. August 28. E.S.B. 29426/67.*
(152/67) Pipe Bending Machine. August 26. E.S.B. 29427/67.*
(152/67) Welders and Band Saw. August 25. E.S.B. 29425/67.*
(152/67) Crane Tractor. August 26. E.S.B. 29428/67.*
(152/67) Steel Pipes. August 25. E.S.B. 29429/67.*
(152/67) Pick-up Trucks. August 31. E.S.B. 29431/67.*
(152/67) Freight Car Load Tester. August 26. E.S.B. 29432/67.*
(154/67) Plug Valves. August 29. E.S.B. 30203/67.*
(154/67) Coating Kettles. August 30. E.S.B. 30204/67.*
(154/67) Telephone. August 29. E.S.B. 29770/67.*
(154/67) Flanges and Orifice Plates. September 4. E.S.B. 29772/67.*
(154/67) Tumbling Machine; Optical Pyrometer. September 4. E.S.B. 29773/67.*
(154/67) Sulphur Dioxide Analyzer Recorded. August 28. E.S.B. 30201/67.*
(154/67) Pressure Relief Valves. August 31. E.S.B. 30202/67.*
(154/67) Communication Equipment. August 25. E.S.B. 29774/67.*
(155/67) Pipes. September 1. E.S.B. 29924/67.*
(155/67) Telephone Handsets. August 29. E.S.B. 29926/67.*
(155/67) Titanium. August 31. E.S.B. 29957/67.*
(155/67) X-Ray Units. August 31. E.S.B. 29958/67.*

FRANCE

(154/67) Machine Tools for Union des Groupements d'Achats Publics. September 29. E.S.B. 29731/67.

GREECE

Ministry of Commerce:
(152/67) Electric Motors and Generators. September 4. E.S.B. 29449/67.*
(152/67) Workshop Equipment. August 28. E.S.B. 29451/67.*
(152/67) UHF Transmitter-Receivers. September 4. E.S.B. 29453/67.*
(154/67) Photographic and Phototypic Material. August 23. E.S.B. 29790/67.*
(154/67) Drilling Equipment; Testing Machine. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 30. E.S.B. 41588/66.*
(154/67) Laboratory Instruments. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 23. E.S.B. 17845/67.*
Public Power Corporation:
(152/67) Telephone Call Recorders. September 12. E.S.B. 29466/67.
(152/67) Cable Fault-Finding Apparatus. September 8. E.S.B. 29467/67.
(152/67) Relay Control Apparatus. September 8. E.S.B. 29468/67.
(153/67) Telephone Cable. September 6. E.S.B. 29465/67.
(153/67) Switchboards. September 11. E.S.B. 29469/67.

HONG KONG

(154/67) Refrigerators for Government Stores Department. August 25. E.S.B. 29763/67.*

INDIA

(152/67) Conveyor Idlers for Beas Purchase Organization. September 1. E.S.B. 29455/67.
(151/67) Potentiometric Multi-point for Bhabha Atomic Research Centre. August 31. E.S.B. 29223/67.
(154/67) Crucibles for Directorate General of Supplies and Disposals. September 20. E.S.B. 29765/67.*
(152/67) Transformer Oil for Heavy Electricals (India) Ltd. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 27946/67.*
Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.
(154/67) Welding Manipulators. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 31. E.S.B. 23110/67.*
(154/67) Transformers. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 30. E.S.B. 21316/67.*
(151/67) Metal Cutting Machine. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25792/67.*
(151/67) Bending Machine. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 25793/67.*
(150/67) Civil Engineering Work for Kerala State Electricity Board. September 20. E.S.B. 29212/67.
Maharashtra State Electricity Board:
(152/67) Conductor. September 8. E.S.B. 29458/67.
(152/67) Construction of Transmission Lines. September 19. E.S.B. 29457/67.
(150/67) Pumps for Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation. August 31. E.S.B. 29227/67.
(152/67) Signalling Equipment for Ministry of Railways. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 27294/67.
(150/67) Wire for Rajasthan State Electricity Board. September 1. E.S.B. 29229/67.
Southern Railway, Madras:
(153/67) PVC Cable. August 31. E.S.B. 29460/67.
(153/67) Spring Steel Flats. September 6. E.S.B. 29461/67.
(153/67) Steel Wire. August 30. E.S.B. 29459/67.
(153/67) Zinc Ingots. September 6. E.S.B. 29462/67.
(153/67) Shearing Blades. September 11. E.S.B. 29463/67.
(153/67) Spring Steel. September 12. E.S.B. 29464/67.
(152/67) Power Line Carrier Cable Equipment for Tata Hydro Electric Power Supply Co. Ltd. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 28650/67.*
West Bengal State Electricity Board:
(151/67) Conductor Accessories and Erection Tools. September 28. E.S.B. 29299/67.
(151/67) Insulators and Accessories. September 18. E.S.B. 29300/67.
(154/67) Disconnecting Switches. September 26. E.S.B. 29476/67.
(153/67) Bus Support Insulators. September 25. E.S.B. 29475/67.
(153/67) Diesel Shunting Locomotives. September 18. E.S.B. 29477/67.

IRAN

(152/67) Paper for Iranian Tobacco Monopoly. October 12. E.S.B. 29447/67.*

IRAQ

Central Foreign Purchasing Board:
(153/67) Film. September 10. E.S.B. 29747/67.
(153/67) Laboratory Equipment. September 10. E.S.B. 29748/67.
(154/67) Construction of Roads, Bridges and Tunnel for Ministry of Communications. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to October 14. E.S.B. 14129/67.
Ministry of Defence:
(153/67) Pharmaceuticals. September 2. E.S.B. 29723/67.
(153/67) Chemicals. September 5. E.S.B. 29724/67.

IRISH REPUBLIC

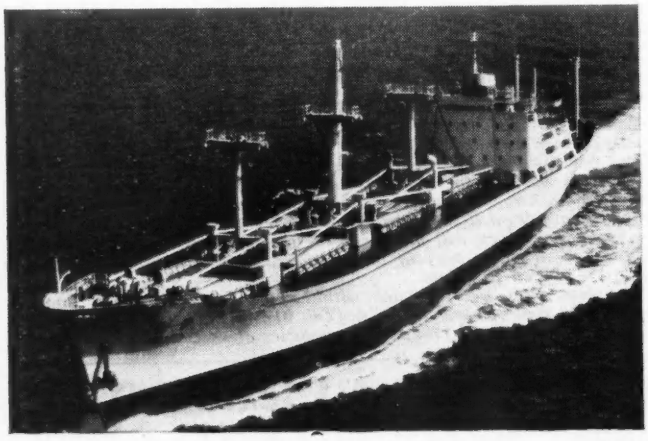
(154/67) Erection of Buildings for Dublin Corporation. September 8. E.S.B. 29766/67.
(152/67) Lighting Columns for Dublin Port and Docks Board. August 23. E.S.B. 29441/67.
(150/67) Radio, Telephone Equipment for Mayo County Council. August 30. E.S.B. 29238/67.
(152/67) Construction of Houses for National Building Agency Ltd. August 29. E.S.B. 29471/67.
(154/67) Office Furniture for Office of Public Works. August 24. E.S.B. 29767/67.
(150/67) Radio Transmitter for Radio Telefis Eireann. August 31. E.S.B. 29239/67.
(150/67) Construction of Factory Buildings for The Grants Authority. August 31. E.S.B. 29211/67.

ITALY

(154/67) Traction Unit for NATO La Spezia. October 31. E.S.B. 29768/67.*

KENYA

(152/67) Cable for East African Ports and Telecommunications Administration. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to September 5. E.S.B. 28642/67.
(154/67) Meters for East African Power and Lighting Co. Ltd. October 30. E.S.B. 29769/67.



The second of two sister-ships, the 'Jinsha', has been completed by the Doxford & Sunderland Shipbuilding & Engineering Company Limited, Sunderland, for China, where she will be operated by the China Ocean Shipping Company, Canton. The contract for the two ships is valued at between £2 million and £2¼ million.

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KOREA

(152/67) **Testing Equipment** for Office of Supply. August 24. E.S.B. 29402/67.*

LIBYA

(152/67) **Electricity Distribution and Street Lighting Networks** for Ministry of Public Works. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 28. E.S.B. 22982/67.

MALAYSIA

(151/67) **Pumping Station Equipment** for Ministry of Agriculture and Co-operatives. September 30. E.S.B. 29247/67.*

(151/67) **Television Equipment** for Technical College. August 25. E.S.B. 29248/67.*

MALTA

Treasury:

(153/67) **Steel Wire Mesh.** September 7. E.S.B. 29727/67.*

(154/67) **Food Conveyors.** September 7. E.S.B 29728/67.*

(154/67) **Steel Tables.** September 7. E.S.B. 30216/67.*

(154/67) **Sluice Valves and Castings.** September 7. E.S.B. 30217/67.*

(154/67) **Drugs and Chemicals.** September 7. E.S.B. 30218/67.*

(154/67) **Aluminium Foil.** September 7. E.S.B. 30219/67.*

(154/67) **Milk Separator.** September 7. E.S.B. 30220/67.*

MOZAMBIQUE

Ports, Railways and Transport Department:

(151/67) **Mild Steel, Bronzes and Hardware.** August 29. E.S.B. 29407/67.

(151/67) **Machine Tools and Precision Instruments.** August 28. E.S.B. 29276/67.

(152/67) **Rolling Bridge.** September 18. E.S.B. 29404/67.

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

Water and Power Co., Benaire:

(153/67) **Switchgear.** Closing date not known. E.S.B. 29489/67.*

(153/67) **Generators.** Closing date not known. E.S.B. 29490/67.

NEW ZEALAND

(155/67) **Adhesive Tape** for General Post Office, Wellington. September 1. E.S.B. 29968/67.*

New Zealand Railways:

(152/67) **Permanent Way Materials.** September 15. E.S.B. 29414/67.*

PAKISTAN

(152/67) **Weighbridge** for Directorate of Supply. Dacca. September 5. E.S.B. 29439/67.*

(154/67) **Workshop Machinery** for Pakistan Railway Board. September 28. E.S.B. 29796/67.

Pakistan Western Railway:

(154/67) **Tube and Patching Plates.** August 28. E.S.B. 29794/67.

(154/67) **Concrete Mixers; Motor Trucks.** August 28. E.S.B. 29795/67.

(154/67) **Tyres and Tubes** for Water and Power Development Authority. August 28. E.S.B. 29793/67.

PARAGUAY

(150/67) **Pharmaceuticals** for La Secretaria General del Instituto de Prevision Social. August 25. E.S.B. 29403/67.*

PERU

(154/67) **Cable** for Lima Light and Power Co. August 31. E.S.B. 29730/67.*

PORTUGAL

(152/67) **Cranes** for Administracao dos Portos de Douro e Zeixoes. September 4. E.S.B. 29443/67.

SAUDI ARABIA

(151/67) **Vehicle Maintenance Equipment** for Headquarters of the National Guard. August 26. E.S.B. 29294/67.

(151/67) **Agricultural Equipment and Chemicals** for University of Riyadh. November 22. E.S.B. 29295/67.

SINGAPORE, REPUBLIC OF

(154/67) **Electrical Apparatus** for Central Supplies Office. August 23. E.S.B. 29778/67.*

Ministry of Health:

(154/67) **Blood Administration Equipment.** August 28. E.S.B. 29785/67.*

(154/67) **Plaster of Paris Bandages.** August 28. E.S.B. 29786/67.*

(152/67) **Steel Pipes** for Public Utilities Board. August 29. E.S.B. 29409/67.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Provincial Tender Board:

(154/67) **Furnace Oil.** August 25. E.S.B. 29750/67.*

(154/67) **Linseed Oil.** August 25. E.S.B. 29751/67.*

(154/67) **Traffic Sign Materials.** August 25. E.S.B. 29752/67.*

(154/67) **Brushes.** August 29. E.S.B. 29753/67.*

(154/67) **Canvas.** August 29. E.S.B. 29754/67*

(154/67) **Agricultural Equipment; Cream Separator.** August 29. E.S.B. 29756/67.*

(154/67) **Book Trimming Plates.** August 25. E.S.B. 29755/67.*

(153/67) **Cranes** for Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation. September 1. E.S.B. 29485/67.*

State Tender Board:

(154/67) **Airfield Crash Tender.** (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to August 28. E.S.B. 28065/67.*

(153/67) **Sluice and Air Valves.** August 24. E.S.B. 29486/67.*

(154/67) **Machine Tools.** August 31. E.S.B. 29480/67.*

(154/67) **Dairy Equipment; Trolleys.** August 28. E.S.B. 29701/67.*

(153/67) **Chemicals.** August 28. E.S.B. 29479/67.*

(153/67) **Generator Sets; Motors; Pumps.** August 28. E.S.B. 29481/67.*

(153/67) **Weights and Measures.** August 31. E.S.B. 29482/67.*

(153/67) **Cable.** September 1. E.S.B. 29715/67.*

(154/67) **Cable.** September 5. E.S.B. 29716/67.*

(154/67) **Split Pins.** August 29. E.S.B. 29717/67.*

(154/67) **Thermohygrographs.** September 6. E.S.B. 29718/67.*

SPAIN

Director General de Renfe:

(150/67) **Safety Equipment.** September 15. E.S.B. 28998/67.*

(150/67) **Safety Equipment.** September 15. E.S.B. 28999/67.*

(150/67) **Machine Tools.** September 20. E.S.B. 28988/67.*

(150/67) **Permanent Way Equipment.** September 15. E.S.B. 28989/67.*

(150/67) **Rails.** September 14. E.S.B. 28990/67.*

(150/67) **Copper Cables.** September 14. E.S.B. 28991/67.*

(150/67) **Electric Locomotives.** September 20. E.S.B. 28992/67.*

(150/67) **Railway Passenger Coaches.** September 19. E.S.B. 28993/67.*

(150/67) **Railway Wagons.** September 18. E.S.B. 289941/67.*

(150/67) **Railway Wagons.** September 19. E.S.B. 28995/67.*

(150/67) **Hopper Wagons.** September 18. E.S.B. 28996/67.*

(150/67) **Railway Trailers.** September 19. E.S.B. 28997/67.*

SUDAN

(153/67) **Pipes and Fittings** for Ministry of Works. September 16. E.S.B. 29709/67.*

SWITZERLAND

(154/67) **Vehicles** for Automobile Department of the Federal Post, Telegraph and Telephone Office. September 15. E.S.B. 29954/67.

SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC

Public Administration of Hedjas Railway:

(155/67) **Pumice Stones.** August 30. E.S.B. 29742/67.

(155/67) **Springs.** September 16. E.S.B. 29743/67.

THAILAND

(151/67) **Diesel Generators** for Provincial Electricity Authority. August 31. E.S.B. 29234/67.*

Thailand Tobacco Monopoly:

(154/67) **Paper.** August 23. E.S.B. 29920/67.

(154/67) **Aluminium Foil.** August 24. E.S.B. 29921/67.

(155/67) **Printing Ink.** August 25. E.S.B. 29922/67.*

(155/67) **Cellulose Film.** August 28. E.S.B. 29923/67.*

TUNISIA

Pharmacie Centrale de Tunis:

(152/67) **Pharmaceuticals.** September 30. E.S.B. 29445/67.*

(152/67) **Medical Supplies.** September 30. E.S.B. 29446/67.*

TURKEY

(153/67) **Generators** for Iller Bankasi. September 6. E.S.B. 29491/67.*

State Hydraulic Works:

(153/67) **Chemicals.** August 28. E.S.B. 29492/67.*

(153/67) **Liquid Fuel Pumps.** August 29. E.S.B. 29493/67.*

(153/67) **Snow Trucks.** August 31. E.S.B. 29494/67.*

(153/67) **Zinc** for Turkish Maritime Bank. August 25. E.S.B. 29495/67.*

URUGUAY

(150/67) **Photographic and Electrocardiograph Paper** for Ministry of Public Health. August 23. E.S.B. 29204/67.

(154/67) **Bicycles** for Police General Headquarters. September 7. E.S.B. 29720/67.

State Oil and Alcohol Monopoly:

(153/67) **Dielectric Rigidity Apparatus.** September 5. E.S.B. 29726/67.

(154/67) **Agricultural Discs and Implement.** September 6. E.S.B. 29722/67.

(154/67) **Cables.** August 30. E.S.B. 29721/67.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(152/67) **Pumping Units; Valves** for Denver Federal Centre. August 24. E.S.B. 29448/67.

(154/67) **Turbines** for United States Corps of Engineers. (Further Information.) September 19. E.S.B. 26139/67.*

YUGOSLAVIA

(154/67) **Electrical Equipment and Material** for Jugoelektro, Belgrade. October 1. E.S.B. 30230/67.

ZAMBIA

Central Supply Tender Board:

(152/67) **Construction of Extensions to School.** August 25. E.S.B. 29412/67.

(152/67) **Construction of Ministry Extensions.** September 22. E.S.B. 29413/67.

PUBLICITY OVERSEAS FOR UNITED KINGDOM TRADE FAIRS

Organizers of Trade Fairs and Exhibitions in the United Kingdom are reminded that they are welcome to send posters and brochures about their Trade Fairs to Official Commercial Representatives Overseas, who are always anxious to publicize such events.

But Commercial Representatives must receive material on events **well in advance**—*two clear months is a minimum notice—and they should be sent a reasonable number of brochures and posters for distribution. Two or three dozen copies for the Commercial Representatives in each area it is desired to cover should be considered an absolute minimum. A full list of British Commercial Representatives Overseas, together with their addresses, is published every three months in the* Board of Trade Journal.

Publicity material for Commercial Representatives in more distant countries should be despatched **by air-mail,** *since delivery to some countries by surface mail can take up to two months.*

The Commercial Representatives should be told whether the publicity material sent to them is receiving any separate distribution in the country concerned.

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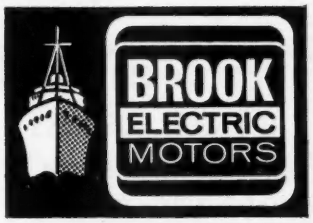

TO INTERNATIONAL SPECIFICATIONS:—
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BROOK MOTORS LIMITED
HUDDERSFIELD
67/A

Agency and export opportunities, market surveys, etc.

Brief details are given below of some of the inquiries for British goods, offers to represent British principals, market reports etc., published in recent issues of the **Export Service Bulletin.**†

Further information about these and copies of the Bulletins in which they appeared may be obtained from Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 427, Telex 25977, AB: Bothillgate, Ldn.) at 2s. per copy. Remittance with order, please. Please quote the number in brackets, the country and commodity in all inquiries.

Australia
(152/67) Agency inquiry for paper products; tying ribbons. E.S.B. 28876/67.
(153/67) Agency inquiry for plumbers tools. E.S.B. 29046/67.
(150/67) Inquiry for carpet. E.S.B. 36262/66.
(151/67) Inquiry for religious publications and supplies. E.S.B. 27126/67.
(154/67) Inquiry for aluminium casting and rolling mill. E.S.B. 29357/67.

Austria
(150/67) Agency inquiry for asbestos cement boards; heaters; pvc sheets; sanitary material – further information. E.S.B. 26567/67.

Bolivia
(150/67) Agency inquiry for perforated plates; vibrating screens. E.S.B. 27128/67.
(151/67) Inquiry for epoxy binders; floor coverings; paints; plastic textile materials; polyester resins; steel wire. E.S.B. 22884/67.
(152/67) Inquiry for chemical manufacturing plant. E.S.B. 28368/67.

Canada
(150/67) Agency inquiry for bonding and sealing products. E.S.B. 23248/67.
(151/67) Agency inquiry for industrial fasteners. E.S.B. 27671/67.
(151/67) Agency inquiry for welding fittings and flanges. E.S.B. 28889/67.
(150/67) Inquiry for gas turbine sets; heat transfer units; testing equipment. E.S.B. 29105/67.
(151/67) Inquiry for agricultural machinery; food processing machinery and equipment; port modernisation machinery and equipment. E.S.B. 29502/67.
(151/67) Inquiry for contractors equipment. E.S.B. 29138/67.
(151/67) Inquiry for safety equipment. E.S.B. 29122/67.

Ceylon
(152/67) Inquiry for laundry machinery and equipment; swimming pool. E.S.B. 28440/67.

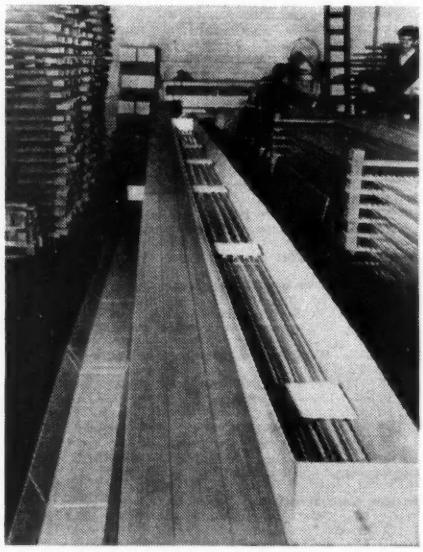
Czechoslovakia/Denmark
(150/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 4345/G.

Finland
(151/67) Agency inquiry for iron fittings; iron, steel and alloy tubes; steel sheet. E.S.B. 29364/67.

Formosa
(151/67) Inquiry for woollen and felt materials. E.S.B. 29342/67.
(150/67) Tenders – successful bidders. E.S.B. 19699/67.

France
(150/67) Agency inquiry for electric tools; engineering equipment; gears; protective clothing. E.S.B. 22139/67.
(152/67) Agency inquiry for electrical equipment. E.S.B. 29570/67.
(154/67) Agency inquiry for carpets. E.S.B. 29580/67.

†For further details of the Export Service Bulletin see page 359.



Thirty miles of glass tubing was exported to Norway in cases manufactured by the Hartlepool's branch of Reed Corrugated Cases Ltd., for James A. Jobling and Co. Ltd. Twenty tubes were carried in each case.

(154/67) Agency inquiry for silverplated giftware. E.S.B. 29521/67.
(154/67) Agency inquiry for textile fabrics; yarns. E.S.B. 24398/67.
(153/67) Inquiry for children's pullovers. E.S.B. 24081/67
(155/67) Inquiry for footwear. E.S.B. 28594/67.

Germany, Federal Republic of
(153/67) Agency inquiry for confectionery; tinned foods. E.S.B. 26106/67.
(153/67) Agency inquiry for yarns. E.S.B. 27667/67.
(155/67) Agency inquiry for butter processing machinery and accessories. E.S.B. 29902/67.
(150/67) Inquiry for beverages. E.S.B. 29111/67.
(151/67) Inquiry for airborne communication VHF transceiver; navigational aid equipment. E.S.B. 17597/67.
(152/67) Manufacture under licence in Britain – coating equipment. E.S.B. 29182/67.

Greece
(154/67) Agency inquiry for office machines and equipment; office supplies and accessories; stationers' sundries. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 25577/67.

Guyana
(152/67) Agency inquiry for plumbing supplies. E.S.B. 29574/67.

Honduras, Republic of
(150/67) Inquiry for cabinet-makers' supplies; chemicals; tools. E.S.B. 29029/67.
(150/67) Inquiry for dies; transfers. E.S.B. 29028/67.
(150/67) Inquiry for trucks. E.S.B. 29030/67.

Hong Kong
(150/67) Inquiry for shoe leather. E.S.B. 29086/67.

Hungary
(154/67) Foreign Trade Organization. E.S.B. 1271/G.

Israel
(155/67) Agency inquiry for artificial furs; naphthalene balls and flakes. E.S.B. 29911/67.
(151/67) Inquiry for refrigerated containers. E.S.B. 8482/67.

Italy
(152/67) Agency inquiry for cystoscopes. E.S.B. 29671/67.
(151/67) Inquiry for glass scraps. E.S.B. 29538/67.
(151/67) Inquiry for tennis equipment. E.S.B. 29056/67.

Italy/Austria
(154/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 5868/G.

Italy/Poland
(150/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 1902/G.

Japan
(151/67) Agency inquiry for construction equipment; machine tools; movable scaffolding; numerical control equipment; rubber machinery; scrap baling press. E.S.B. 21686/67.
(153/67) Agency inquiry for industrial and agricultural tools and machinery. E.S.B. 29150/67.
(152/67) Inquiry for neckties. E.S.B. 29317/67.

Malta
(154/67) Presentation of tenders. E.S.B. 1157/G.

Mexico
(150/67) Inquiry for drilling machine; tube rolling machine. E.S.B. 28565/67.
(150/67) Inquiry for industrial boilers; penstocks; water heaters. E.S.B. 29096/67.
(153/67) Inquiry for skein making and labelling machinery. E.S.B. 29314/67.

New Zealand
(152/67) Manufacture under licence – plastic material. E.S.B. 27365/67.

Pakistan
(151/67) Agency inquiry for chemicals. E.S.B. 29164/67.
(151/67) Inquiry for lubricating oil, silica gel. E.S.B. 29329/67.

Papua and New Guinea
(152/67) Inquiry for builders' hardware; cement; educational publications; prefabricated buildings; refrigerators. E.S.B. 29378/67.

Rumania
(153/67) Inquiry for fodder yeast plants. E.S.B. 29503/67.

South Africa
(154/67) Agency inquiry for cloth caps; earthenware crockery; tinned fish; life-saving equipment; logging equipment. E.S.B. 26575/67.

Spain/Czechoslovakia
(154/67) Trade Agreement. C.R.E. 13196/G.

Switzerland
(151/67) Agency inquiry for clothing; knitwear. E.S.B. 29085/67.
(152/67) Agency inquiry for protective clothing; tools. E.S.B. 29093/67.
(155/67) Agency inquiry for tools. E.S.B. 29824/67.

Thailand
(152/67) Agency inquiry for hotel equipment and supplies E.S.B. 28333/67.

Turkey
(151/67) Inquiry in respect of prefabricated building production. E.S.B. 25561/67.

Uganda
(150/67) Inquiry for splint-making machinery. E.S.B. 29306/67.
(152/67) Inquiry for timber. E.S.B. 29297/67.
(154/67) Inquiry for educational supplies. E.S.B. 28566/67.

United States of America
(151/67) Inquiry for hand tools. E.S.B. 26107/67.

Various
(151/67) Tied development loans administered by the Ministry of Overseas Development. E.S.B. 1242/G.

ARE THE GOODS YOU WANT "UNOBTAINABLE" OR ARE YOU PAYING TOO MUCH FOR THEM?
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Advertisement of Company Meeting

STEEL BROTHERS
AND COMPANY LIMITED

THE 76TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF STEEL BROTHERS AND COMPANY LIMITED will be held on August 31, 1967, in London.

The following is a summary from the statement by the Chairman, Mr. W. F. G. Salkeld, which has been circulated to shareholders:

Consolidated profits from trading and investments after taxation amount to £419,325 including Transitional Taxation Relief (overspill) of £49,606. Dividends have been paid as set out in the Report of the Directors and it has been decided to transfer £82,300 to Contingency Reserves bringing that account up to £718,600.

UNITED KINGDOM

Carbutt & Co. (1928) Ltd. This Company had a somewhat better year, making a small profit.

Yorkshire Agricultural Driers Ltd., suffered a serious fire during the year but nevertheless a profit was earned.

Sondes Place Research Laboratories Ltd. This Company again made a loss in 1966, although somewhat less than that incurred in the previous year.

H. G. Sanders & Son Ltd. In 1966 there was again an improvement in profitability and this trend appears to be continuing.

Spire Homes Ltd. This Company continues to progress.

Insurance Group. Our activities under this heading continue to make satisfactory progress.

INDIA

The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co. Ltd. There has been some easing of the restricted supplies position and better profits from marketing reflect a year that has been comparatively free from competition. Development of industrial investments is also now improving.

We are negotiating the sale of our interest (57.94 per cent) in this Company.

PAKISTAN

The scope of our trading operations has again been limited by import restrictions and our Karachi and Chittagong Branches both had a difficult year.

CEYLON

E. B. Creasy & Co. Ltd., Darley Butler & Co. Ltd. Both subsidiaries had a moderately good year. Steps continue to 'Ceylonise' these subsidiaries and it is hoped to finalize this matter before the end of the current year.

MIDDLE EAST

In Iraq, our Associated Company, **Rafidain Developments Ltd.,** again had a good year.

We have acquired 100 per cent control of **the Spinney's Group,** which had a successful year.

EAST AFRICA

Our Associates, **A. Baumann & Company, Limited,** continued to trade on a profitable basis and have expanded their activities.

CANADA

Satisfactory progress was maintained during 1966 and this seems likely to continue in 1967.

During the course of the year we came to an arrangement with the Canadian Enterprise Development Corporation Ltd. to obtain their services on a management consultancy basis. As part of the arrangement they have subscribed for a small share in the equity of our operating company, Steel Brothers Canada Ltd. This is proving a useful connection.

There has been some delay in the construction of the new lime plant, but it is hoped this will be in production in October this year.

PROSPECTS

Economic and political difficulties in the various territories in which we operate grow no less and make forecasting hazardous but for the first half of the current year results are not greatly different from those of 1966. We have still made no progress in obtaining the remittance of the very substantial sums locked up in Burma though our efforts to do so continue at all levels.

Are you a business man bound for Australia?

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Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal *sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.*

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal *should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that in the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.*

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

DENMARK

Added value tax

AN EXPLANATORY article on the added value tax in Denmark appeared in the issue of the *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 9, page 1516. The article stated that the rates of the tax were 7 per cent on goods at time of importation and 10 per cent for transactions within Denmark. However, the Board of Trade now understands that according to the provisions of the Danish law which introduced the new tax the rate of 7 per cent will apply only to imports by 'registered undertakings'. Therefore the import of goods direct to private individuals (assuming they are not 'registered undertakings') will be subject to the tax at the rate of 10 per cent.

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

Removal of import restrictions

THE DANISH AUTHORITIES have announced that as from July 1, 1967, import licences will not be required for the following goods. This notice amends the list of goods subject to licensing control published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 24, 1967, page 543.

Customs Tariff No.	Commodity
Ex 07.02	Asparagus, frozen.
Ex 20.02	Asparagus, prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

SWEDEN

Temporary exemption of certain products from import duty

THE SWEDISH AUTHORITIES have announced that as from August 1, 1967 the items listed in Table 1 are added to the list of temporary exemptions from import duty published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 23, 1966 (page 772).

Table 2 shows a deletion from that list as from July 1, 1967.

TABLE 1

Customs Tariff No.	Description
15.07.010	Unbleached linseed oil.
29.22.110	Ethylene diamine.
29.35.991	Gamma-picoline (4-methyl pyridine).
39.01.891	Plates and film of saturated linear polyesters intended to be used exclusively in the manufacture of sensitized photographic film. The provisions of Article 18 of the Customs Tariff Proclamation shall be correspondingly applied.
41.02.119 41.02.149 41.03.190 41.04.190 41.05.009	Leather, pre-tanned, intended to be used exclusively for further tanning. The provisions of Article 18 of the Customs Tariff Proclamation shall be correspondingly applied.
82.05.809	Press tools (whether or not consisting of several parts) with one dimension exceeding 425 cm. or weighing more than 40,000 kg. each, as well as tool kits containing at least one tool of this kind.
84.17.800	Continuously working apparatus for sterilization of tinned food by means of steam with a temperature exceeding 100°C. Steam potato peeling machines with a capacity of more than 4,000 kg. of potatoes per hour.
84.19.300	Automatic sealing machines for mounting sheet-metal covers on tins.
84.25.200	Combine harvester-threshers for green peas.
84.42.910	Plates for graining leather.
84.44.100	Pilgrim step rolling mills with a reciprocating movement of the roller stand.
84.45.404	Gear milling machines, weighing each more than 8,000 kg.
84.45.500-802	Forging hammers, including drop hammers, weighing each more than 5,000 kg. Wire drawing machines with a maximum drawing speed of not less than 30 metres per second, combined with annealing equipment.
84.45.809	Combined straightening and severing machines for wire weighing each 3,300 kg. or more, weight of outlet trench not included.
85.21.500	Hollow cathode lamps for spectrophotometers.
90.16.609	Checking fixtures intended to be used in conjunction with the tools and tool kits included in this list under heading 82.05.809.
90.28.901	Electrodynamic balancing apparatus. The exemption from duty does not cover: balancing apparatus for motor car wheels.
902	Automatic measuring recorders for leather.
906	Gas chromatographs. Spectrophotometers, including scale expansion accessories imported together with the instrument.

TABLE 2

Customs Tariff No.	Description
82.05.809	Plates for graining leather.

Countries grouped by continents

The use of an alphabetical sequence as an easy reference has been found impracticable in the compilation of Tariff Customs and Import Regulations of overseas countries. Every attempt is made therefore to group countries by continents as far as possible.

FRANCE

Modifications to French customs tariff

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 21 announced the following amendments to the French customs tariff from July 24, 1967 further to EEC Regulations No. 220/67 of June 30 and 305/67 of July 11, 1967.

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff rate per cent
20.04	Fruit, fruit peel, plants and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glace or crystallized)	23·2% (1) (a)
Ex 20.05	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit purees and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, containing added sugar:	
A	With added sugar of more than 30%	28·2 (a)
B	With added sugar of equal to or less than 30%	30% (a)
20.06	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or alcohol:	
B	Other than nuts:	
II	Without alcohol, containing added sugar, in immediate containers of a net capacity of:	
a	More than 1 kg.	27·8% (1) (2) (a)
b	1 kg. or less	27·8% (1) (2) (a)
Ex 20.07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, containing added sugar, but unfermented and not containing alcohol:	
B	Of a density of 1·33 or less at 15°C:	
I	Of grapes	28% (a)
III	Of pineapples	24% (a)
IV	Of apples or pears	27% (a)
V	Of tomatoes	24·6% (a)
VI	Of other fruit or vegetables	25·2% (a)
VII	Mixtures:	
a	Of citrus fruit juices and pineapple juice	24% (a)
b	Of apple and pear juices	27% (a)

(1) and (2) The temporary suspension of duty in respect of (1) ginger, (2) grapefruit segments, remains applicable.
(a) This duty may be combined with an additional levy on the sugar contents in the products, as laid down by the European Economic Community Council, the rates of which will be published in notices to importers.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479/480).

Import regulations for certain foodstuffs and other products

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of July 28 published a notice in connection with EEC Regulation No. 160/66 concerning processed agricultural products. The notice sets out the customs duty, mobile element and maximum rates which apply from August 1 for the following tariff headings (for the sake of brevity the descriptions have been condensed):

17-04	Sugar confectionery.
18-06	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa.
19-01	Malt extract.
19-02	Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes.
19-03	Macaroni, spaghetti and similar products.
19-04	Tapioca and sago, and substitutes.
19-05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal products.
19-06	Communion wafers, rice paper, etc.
19-07	Bread, bakers' wares, etc., not containing sugar, honey, eggs, fats, cheese or fruit.
19-08	Pastry, biscuits, cake, etc.
21-01	Roasted chicory and other roasted coffee substitutes, extracts, essences and concentrates thereof.
21-06	Natural yeasts, prepared baking powders.
21-07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included.
22-02	Lemonade and other non-alcoholic beverages, not including juices falling within heading No. 20-07.
35-05	Dextrins; soluble or roasted starches, starch glues.
38-12	Prepared glazings, dressings, etc., of a kind used in the textile, paper, leather or like industries.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479/480).

Minimum price regime for fish

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of August 2 announced that the minimum price under which imports of herrings, fresh, chilled or frozen, whole, headless or sliced (Tariff No. 03.01 B1 ex. a) may be effected from all countries other than those of the European Economic Community, will be as follows:

Product	Minimum price per quintal Francs
Herring in cases (proportion 40%) Herring in boxes intended for human consumption (proportion 60%)	77

This announcement amplifies the notice in the *Journal Officiel* dated January 29, details of which were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 10, 1967, page 389.

The full French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479/480).

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG ECONOMIC UNION

Import duty tariff quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of July 7, 1967 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 133 of July 13), contains amendments (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty during 1967 up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from non-EEC countries.

Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may *NOT* be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

(*Continued on next page*)

Carpet Trades Limited Second European Sales Conference was held in Kidderminster recently. It was attended by 11 agents covering the company's interests in Iceland, Norway, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Western Germany, France, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Austria.

BELGO-LUXEMBOURG, *continued*

The order came into force from July 1, 1967.

AMENDMENT

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Reduced Duty (per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to July 1, 1967)	NEW (From July 1, 1967)	OLD (Prior to July 1, 1967)	NEW (From July 1, 1967)
78.01 A	Unwrought lead	3,000*	3,000†	Free	Free
ex 78.01 A	Unwrought lead, containing in weight at least 0·03% of silver and destined for refining ('work lead')	2,000*	2,000†	Free	Free

*Quota for first half of 1967.
†Quota for second half of 1967.

A previous notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Import Duty Tariff Quotas containing a reference to the above-mentioned items was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 3, 1967, page 297.

Import duty tariff quotas

A BELGIAN Ministerial Order of July 8, 1967, (*Moniteur Belge* No. 133, of July 13, 1967), contains an amendment (reproduced below) to the list of goods to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty during 1967 up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from non-EEC countries.

Goods imported under a duty tariff quota may *NOT* be re-exported from the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union in the condition in which they were imported.

The order came into force from June 16, 1967.

AMENDMENT

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Reduced Duty (per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1967)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1967)	OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1967)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1967)
ex 03.01 B I a 2	Herrings, fresh, chilled or frozen, destined for processing	700* 1,000*†	800** 1,500**	Free 0·5	Free 0·5

*Quota for the period June 16, 1966, to February 14, 1967.
†Quota increased to 1,600 m. tons by Ministerial Order of March 21, 1967.
**Quota for the period June 16, 1967, to February 14, 1968.

A previous notice on the Belgo-Luxembourg Import Duty Tariff Quotas containing a reference to the above-mentioned items was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 15, 1966, page 193.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Food preservatives

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated August 4, 1967 (page 292) contained an unofficial translation of Council Directive No. 67/428/CEE concerning the establishment of specific criteria of purity for preservatives that may be used in foodstuffs.

In Article 1 of this Directive the criteria for sodium biphenyl-2-yloxide should be amended to read:

E232 Sodium biphenyl-2-yloxide	
Appearance	white or slightly yellowish crystalline powder
Melting range of 2-hydroxybiphenyl, not recrystallized, isolated by acidification	56-58°C after drying in a sulphuric acid desiccator
pH	a 2% aqueous solution must have a pH between 11·1 and 11·8
Content	not less than 95% of $C_{12}H_9ON_a.4H_2O$
Diphenyl ether	not more than 0·3%
4-Hydroxybiphenyl	not more than 0·1%
1-Naphthol	not more than 0·01%

Common organization of the market in rice and rice products

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 17, 1964 and September 19, 1964 contained announcements about EEC Regulation No. 16/64/CEE which introduced a common agricultural policy for rice.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 174 dated July 31, 1967, contains the text of Regulation No. 359/67/CEE setting up the final market organization for rice and rice products. This Regulation replaces Regulation No. 16/64/CEE and will come into effect on September 1, 1967.

The products affected by Regulation 359/67/CEE are:

Common Customs Tariff No.	Description of Goods
(a) Ex 10.06 A	Paddy rice.
Ex 10.06 A	Rice in grain unpeeled.
10.06 B	Milled rice (unbroken rice in grain, peeled, including polished or glazed rice).
(b) 10.06 C	Broken rice.
(c) 11.01 D	Rice flour.
Ex 11.02 A III b	Rice groats and meal; rice flakes.
11.08 A III	Rice starch.
19.02	Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50 per cent by weight of cocoa.
19.05	Prepared foods obtained by the swelling or roasting of cereals or cereal.
19.06	Communion wafers, empty cachets of a kind suitable for pharmaceutical use, sealing wafers, rice paper and similar products.
Ex 21.07	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included containing sugar, dairy products, cereals or cereal-based products.
35.05	Dextrins and dextrin glues; soluble or roasted starches; starch glues.
38.12 A 1	Prepared starch-based glazings and prepared dressings.

The texts of a further 10 Regulations which will also affect trade in rice and rice-based products are published in the same edition of the *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes*. In some cases these Regulations, Nos. 360/67/CEE to 369/67/CEE, also affect products based on other cereals.

Further details of these Regulations will be published later. The French texts may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479).

Translations of EEC regulations

THE FOLLOWING further translations of EEC Regulations are now available from HMSO, 49 High Holborn, London, W.C.1, and branches. To obtain copies of these Regulations by post, orders and remittances, including postage, should be addressed to HMSO, PO Box 569, Cornwall House, London, S.E.1.

Regulation	Description	Price
194/66	On methods of procedure of intervention on the olive oil market	1s. (1s. 3d.)
202/66	Adapting and laying down sluice-gate prices and fixing levies in relation to third countries for eggs and poultry, for the first quarter of 1967	1s. (1s. 3d.)
210/66	Laying down levies in the olive oil sector	5d. (8d.)
219/66	Fixing the amount of the levies in relation to third countries on pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products, for the first quarter of 1967	1s.6d.(1s.9d.)
226/66	Authorizing the French Republic to reduce the fixed amount of the levy applicable to imports of special milk marked 'for infants'	8d. (11d.)
229/66	Further adjusting and fixing sluice-gate prices for pigs, pigmeat and pigmeat products imported during the first quarter of 1967	8d. (11d.)
10/67	Fixing conversion coefficients to be applied to the purchase price for oranges laid down in Council Regulation No. 3/67	8d. (11d.)

Trade in processed agricultural goods

THE *Board of Trade Journal* dated June 16, 1967 contained an announcement about the Regulations and Decisions approved by the Council of the European Economic Community to institute a common system of trade for certain goods derived from the processing of agricultural produce. Further announcements appeared in the same publication on June 30, 1967 and July 14, 1967.

The *Journal Officiel des Communautés Européennes* No. 174 dated July 31, 1967, contains the text of Regulation No. 372/67/CEE which limits the amount of the levy to be applied by virtue of Article 10 of Regulation No. 160/66/CEE to imports of 'fondues'.

The French text of this Regulation may be seen on application to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479).

FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

Quota arrangements for 1967

DISCUSSIONS ON TRADE between the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany concluded on July 20, 1967 with the signature in Bonn of an Agreed Minute establishing the following quotas for imports into the Federal Republic from the United Kingdom in the period from January 1, 1967 to December 31, 1967.

Serial No.	Commodity	Commodity Code Numbers	DM
1	Canned and bottled fruit and canned and bottled fruit juice	2006 ex 64, ex 69, ex 78, 2007 03, 42, 85	1,000,000
2	Wine	2205 61-67, 71-77, 81-87, 91-97, 2206 21-59	p.m.
3	Ice-cream, ice-cream mix	1806 51, ex 59, 2107 21, ex 29	200,000
4	Herrings	0302 44	3,000,000
5 (a)	Azaleas in flower or in bud	0602 ex 57	100,000
(b)	Apple trees on root stocks and apple seedlings	0602 ex 51	100,000
6	Fresh cut flowers:		
(a)	Narcissi and tulips	06 03 ex 13	150,000
(b)	Other cut flowers	0603 11, 12, ex 13, ex 19	100,000
7	Fresh vegetables	0701 14, 41, 51, 52, 71, 81, 85	200,000
8	Miscellaneous foodstuffs not otherwise specified including:		11,000,000
(a)	Breakfast cereals	1902 ex 10, ex 91, ex 99	*vide* footnote (i)
(b)	Canned vegetables	2002 35, ex 61, ex 65, ex 80.	*vide* footnote (ii)
(c)	Marmalades, jams and table jellies	2005 ex 95	
(d)	Pickles	2001 ex 10, ex 90	
(e)	Soups	2105 ex 20, ex 51, ex 59	*vide* footnote (iii)
(f)	Cocoa preparations including drinking chocolate	1902 10, 50 ex 91	
(g)	Whale solubles (residues from processing)	2301 ex 99, 2307 30	*vide* footnote (iii)
(h)	Fish based cat and dog foods not containing cereals or cereal products	2307 ex 75	*vide* footnote (iv)
9	Prepared doughnut mix	1902 91	50,000
10	Speciality flour	1902 99	150 t.
11	Glace cherries	2004 ex 51	p.m.
12	Apples and pears, fresh	0806 19; 39	200,000
13	Miscellaneous food and agricultural products from Dependent Overseas Territories		1,500,000 *vide* footnote (v)

Footnotes:
(i) Note more than 800,000 DM.
(ii) Not more than 850,000 DM.
(iii) *De facto* liberalized.
(iv) The import of meat based cat and dog foods is excluded in pursuance of veterinary regulations. This quota does not include fish based cat and dog foods with a cereal content. These are subject to the payment of a levy under the EEC cereal regulations and are not subject to quantitative restrictions.
(v) This heading is valid for imports of goods not listed elsewhere in this Annex consigned direct from any of the Dependent Overseas Territories and accompanied by a certificate of origin. Individual transactions will not exceed DM 24,000 in value. The Federal Republic reserves the right to limit imports under this heading to a maximum of 12 per cent of the quota for each commodity type. Imports of products falling under commodity code numbers 0401 11, 15, 20, 50 are not included under this quota.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 367, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2307), quoting reference CRE 76/67.

AUSTRIA

Anti-dumping legislation

A NEW anti-dumping law was passed by the Austrian Parliament on June 23, 1967, and published in the *Bundesgesetzblatt* of July 14. It came into effect on July 1, subject to the proviso, that the old law should continue to be applied in respect of goods finally entered for use within Austria on or before September 30, 1967.

This new law will cease to operate on December 31, 1971. A copy of the *Bundesgesetzblatt* and an English translation of the salient points of the law may be seen at Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 458, 459 and 461).

ITALY

General Turnover Tax

THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT in a Ministerial Decree dated July 14 has made certain modifications to the rates of General Turnover Tax (IGE) paid on a 'once only' basis on certain commodities. (The IGE is normally levied at each stage through the cycle of manufacture).

The changed rates – valid until November 18, 1967 – only affect the following items:

Tariff Heading	Commodity	Rate of Tax
0105 0106A	Poultry meat Rabbit meat } in tins or boxes or otherwise prepared	4%

Fresh, frozen or chilled poultry and rabbits continue to pay tax at the previous rate of 3·3%.

A complete list of the rates appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* for February 12, 1965, page 359, and an amendment in respect of mineral waters on January 20, 1967, page 174.

The above provisions come into force on September 8, 1967.

Details can be obtained from Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E11, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel 01-248 5757, Ext. 449, 450).

This 68 ft. giant radome being erected at Lowther Hill, South Scotland, will house radar equipment for tracking aircraft in Scotland. Manufactured by the Company's Reinforced Plastics Division, Freckleton, Lancs., it can withstand extreme icing conditions and winds up to 150 mph. So far this year the Division has been awarded contracts for radomes in excess of £150,000, from West Germany, Austria and Hong Kong.

'SHOP WINDOW FOR EXPORTS' – A BOARD OF TRADE EXPORT FILM

A new 20-minute 16 mm film in colour has been prepared for the Board of Trade by the Central Office of Information and was produced by Samaritan Films. It describes the merits and differences of Overseas Trade Fairs, British Weeks and Store Promotions and shows how a manufacturer can select those 'Shop Windows' which are best suited for his product.

Copies of the film are available on hire from the Central Film Library, Government Buildings, Bromyard Avenue, Acton, London, W.3 (Tel. Shepherds Bush 5555).

GREECE

Import duties on iron and steel

ACCORDING TO COMPULSORY Law 58/23/29-6-67 the *Greek Government Gazette* of June 29, 1967 announced increases in rates of duties on iron and steel effective from the same date.

Tariff No.	Description	Rate of Duty
73.12	Hoop and strip, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:	
B	Hoop and strip for barrel hoops and for the manufacture of tubes, imported by home industries (for the manufacture of barrels or tubes, as the case may be), subject to compliance with conditions stipulated by decision of the Minister of Finance:	
1	Hot-rolled	7%
2	Cold-rolled	4%
C	Other than for the manufacture of roller blind springs, gramophone springs or other articles, and other than B above:	
1	Of a width of 210 mm. or less:	
(a)	Hot-rolled	14%
(b)	Cold-rolled:	
(aa)	Of tinplate as well as those destined for the manufacture of tinplate (provided they are imported in rolls)	14%
bb)	Other	8%
73.13	Sheets and plates, of iron or steel, hot-rolled or cold-rolled:	
B	Varnished or painted	24·5% (3)
C	Mechanically or chemically oxidized	24·5% (3)
D	Clad:	
2	With tin	15% (1) (2)
E	Further worked in any manner (polished, drilled, punched, corrugated, cut to other than rectangular shape, etc.), but not having the character of manufactures or articles specified elsewhere:	
Footnote	Cold-rolled sheets and plates of natural colour, of a thickness of up to 4·5 mm. suitable for stamping, imported directly by industries recognized by decisions of the Ministers of Finance and Industry and equipped with complete mechanical installations for the mass manufacture of stamped articles and intended to be used exclusively, under Customs supervision, as raw materials by such industries	15% (1) (2)

(1) This rate of duty may not be lower than 650 paper drachmae per ton.
(2) On January 1, 1971, the specific and *ad valorem* rates of duties applicable to these items shall be reduced by 10 per cent and two years later by a further 10%.
(3) Also on January 1, 1971, the rates of duties on these items shall be reduced by 17% and two years later by a further 17%.

Goods mentioned below, imported direct by local manufacturers producing rolled products within the meaning of Note 1 (m and n of Chapter 73 of the Greek Customs Tariff), and destined to be used by these manufacturers as raw or auxiliary materials in making these products, shall be exempt from the rates of duties applicable to the relevant headings on terms and conditions to be specified by decision of the Minister of Finance:

(a) Coconut and palm oil (heading 15.07 C).
(b) Mineral oils and fats (27.10 G (2) (a)).
(c) Semi-worked products of iron or steel in rolls for sheets, classified under heading 73.08, destined to be used, after further rolling and lowering of its thickness by at least 20 per cent for the production of hot as well as cold-rolled products. The exemption of this product from duty, according to the above, shall be lifted as soon as it begins to be made by a local industry in such quantities and qualities as to satisfy the needs of manufacturers using these products as well as in competitive prices, these facts being certified by the competent department of the Ministry of Industry reporting to this effect.
(d) Unwrought zinc (79.01).
(e) Unwrought tin (80.01).

These provisions shall be applicable as from January 1, 1967. In any case, however, any import duties actually paid shall not be refunded.

Further inquiries should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 353, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2296/7).

SPAIN

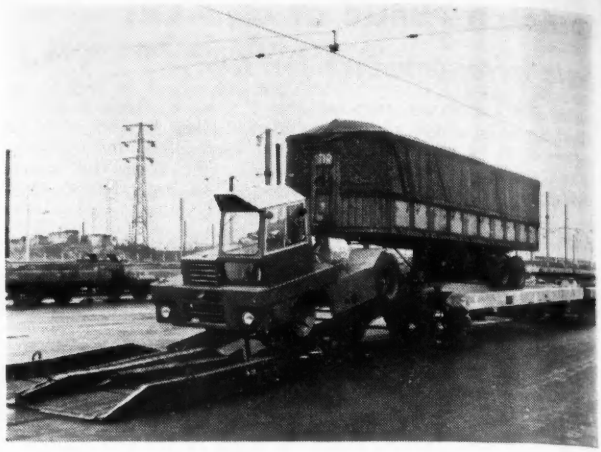
Customs tariff

IN THE *State Gazette* of July 7 the Spanish authorities announced that parts or items which are imported in order to be incorporated in capital goods or equipment manufactured in Spain under joint Spanish/foreign assembly, may, in future, for approved cases, enjoy a rebate of 95 per cent of the customs duties payable. The rebates will last for a maximum period of five years and will only be permitted if justified by the economic importance of the equipment concerned and the achievement of a significant increase in the Spanish manufacture at normal standards of quality of such capital goods and equipment. The minimum degree of Spanish participation necessary in order to qualify for these allowances for each industry will be announced by the Ministry of Industry and will be subject to modification at intervals of at least a year.

The importation of complete assemblies of capital goods and equipment at reduced duties will be subject not only to the condition that there is no Spanish manufacture, but also that there is no joint assembly in the specific industrial activity concerned. Once a reduced duty has been approved for parts or items which are imported in order to be incorporated in capital goods or equipment manufactured in Spain under joint assembly and joint assembly is begun, customs allowances or exemptions may not be granted for complete assemblies. (In this connection British exporters of capital equipment which at present enjoys duty reduction should bear in mind the possibility that duty on particular types of complete assemblies may be increased at comparatively short notice when joint assembly commences.)

The new system of Customs allowances under the joint assembly regulations may be applied to steam generators, turbines, electric generators and other component parts of electric power stations, machinery for steel plants, for cement factories and for paper mills; heavy machinery for public works and for movement of materials; railway material, dumpers, caterpillar tractors and special tractors, machine tools, electronic equipment 'and any other capital goods or equipment'.

A further decree will set out the procedure for applications and the principles which will be observed in deciding what duty reductions and increases shall be allowed. Applications from industries will be published, and it will be open to Spanish importers and others to object either in principle or in detail. Each case will then be considered by the departments concerned as well as by the Higher Customs Council before being submitted for Ministerial decision.



General European Road Services are to use Kangaroo Transport Systems in the United Kingdom. The company announce that a recent association with International Express Co. Ltd. and Valperga Schiassi Cardonetti, SRL, provides a new fast transport system to Italy for just over £300 for a semi-trailer with a capacity of 20 tons. Share-loads for small exporters are also a feature of Kangaroo Transport Systems which eliminate the need for expensive loading and unloading equipment. Semi-trailers are driven to South Coast channel ferries operated by British Railways and shipped to French ports, where they are picked up by a pulling unit and either delivered by road for short hauls or railed to Italian terminals. Picture shows a typical Kangaroo Trailer being loaded at a terminal.

NEW EXPORT HANDBOOKS

The Board of Trade has recently issued two new Export Handbooks – 'Services for British Exporters' and 'ECGD Credit Insurance and Financial Support Services'. Together they contain 164 *pages of information that every exporter should have. To get as many free copies of these two Handbooks as you require for distribution to your export staff, write now to the Information Division, United Kingdom Publicity Section, Board of Trade,* 1 *Victoria Street, London, S.W.*1.

Declarations of Importations of Liberalized Goods

IN THE *State Gazette* of July 31 the Spanish authorities announced the suspension of automatic approval for Declarations of Importation on the following items:

Tariff heading	Description
27.02 A	Lignite
31.02 C	Calcium nitrate containing not more than 16% of nitrogen and calcium nitrate-magnesium nitrate, whether or not pure
D	Ammonium nitrate
E	Ammonium sulphate
F	Ammonium sulphonitrate
I	Mixtures of ammonium nitrate with chalk, gypsum or other inorganic non-fertilizing substances
31.05 A	Ammonium phosphates containing not less than 6 milligrams of arsenic per kg.
B	Compound and complex fertilizers
39.02 A	Polyethylene
51.01 A 1	Yarn of polyamides '6' and '66' (continuous) not put up for retail sale
51.02 A 1	Monofil strip (artificial straw and the like) and imitation catgut of polyamides '6' and '66' (continuous)
56.01 A 2	Polyester fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning
3	Acrylic fibres (discontinuous), not carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning
56.02 A 2	Continuous filament tow for the manufacture of polyester fibres (discontinuous)
3	Continuous filament tow for the manufacture of acrylic fibres (discontinuous)
56.04 A 2	Polyester fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning
3	Acrylic fibres (discontinuous or waste), carded, combed or otherwise prepared for spinning
56.05 A 2	Yarn of polyester fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale
3	Yarn of acrylic fibres (discontinuous or waste), not put up for retail sale
84.11 D 2	Motor pumps and compressors, other than turbo-pumps and turbo-compressors
84.15 A	Domestic type refrigerators weighing not more than 200 kg. including refrigeration equipment weighing not more than 50 kg., and separate cabinets therefor
84.40 A	Domestic type clothes-washing machines
85.06 A	Vacuum cleaners and floor polishers
B	Food grinders and mixers
C	Room fans and smoke aspirators
D	Other electro-mechanical domestic appliances, with self-contained electric motor
85.10	Portable electric battery and magneto lamps, other than lamps for cycles or motor vehicles (Tariff heading 85.09)
85.12 C	Electric hair dressing appliances
D	Electric smoothing irons
F	Electric heating resistors

This measure has been taken because these goods are believed to be being dumped in Spain and the authorities require time to examine the prices at which they are being entered. Imports of these items will have to be accompanied by four copies of commercial invoices showing the purchase prices and conditions, the cost of freight, insurance, commission, consular and other charges, taxes and imposts outside Spain, the cost of packing, handling and other charges up to the time of despatch. The total of these will be deemed to be the CIF price. It is not necessary to declare low market prices.

Opening of global quotas

THE SPANISH list of global quotas for 1967 was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 17, page 470. The Spanish authorities have invited applications from Spanish importers, merchants and industrialists against the following quotas:

Quota No.	Goods	Value of licences for which applications invited	Applications to be presented between
		Pesetas	
11	Inorganic chemical products	21,600,000	Aug. 1 and Aug. 31
12	Organic chemical products	17,500,000	Aug. 1 and Aug. 31
14	Varnishes, inks, pigments and similar preparations	15,000,000	Aug. 1 and Aug. 31
15	Perfumery, toilet and cosmetic preparations	9,000,000	Oct. 1 and Oct. 31
16	Tensoactive preparations, preparations for lyes, lubricating preparations, glues and miscellaneous products of the chemical industries	51,840,000	Sept. 1 and Sept. 30
17	Phenoplast and furane resins	20,000,000	Sept. 1 and Sept. 30
18	Aminoplasts	13,320,000	Oct. 1 and Oct. 31
19	Other condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products	12,000,000	Oct. 1 and Oct. 31
20	Styrene and derivatives, polymerization products	4,620,000	Aug. 1 and Aug. 31
21	Polyvinyl chloride	13,200,000	Sept. 1 and Sept. 30
22	Other polymerization and copolymerization products	24,000,000	Oct. 1 and Oct. 31
23	Manufactures of artificial plastic materials, of cellulose esters and of artificial resins	19,008,000	Sept. 1 and Sept. 30

MOROCCO

Customs tariff modifications

THE MOROCCAN *Bulletin Officiel* of April 12, 1967 published the following details of modifications to the table of customs duties (*ad valorem*) levied on imports into Morocco. The new rates came into effect as from April 17.

Tariff No.	Description	Tariff	
		General	Working
76.03	Wrought plates, sheets and strip of aluminium, of a thickness exceeding 0·02 mm.:		
	A. Venetian blind strip	15	10
	B. Other:		
	I. Flat:		
	(a) Cut to circular shape (discs and pellets ('*pastilles*'))	15	Free
	(b) Other (coiled or not):		
	(1) With unworked surface, not corrugated, not further worked than wrought or beaten	15	Free
	(2) With anodized or chemically transformed surface, not corrugated of a thickness:		
	(m) Of more than 0·20 mm. but less than 1 mm.	15	Free
	(n) Of 1 mm. or more	15	10
	(3) With varnished or lacquered surface, not corrugated, of a thickness:		
	(m) Of more than 0·20 mm. but less than 1 mm.	15	Free
	(n) Of 1 mm. or more	15	10
	(4) Other	15	10
	II. Other	15	10
76.04	Aluminium foil, whether or not embossed, cut to shape, perforated, coated, printed or backed with paper or other reinforcing material, of a thickness (excluding any backing) not exceeding 0·20 mm.:		
	A. Backed with artificial plastic material, imported:		
	I. In reels of a net weight of 30 kgs. or more	15	2·5
	II. Otherwise	60	40
	B. Backed with other reinforcing material, whatever the form in which they are imported	60	40
	C. Not backed with reinforcing material:		
	I. Not further worked than rolled, beaten or oxidized, imported:		
	(a) In reels of a net weight of 30 kgs. or more	15	Free
	(b) Otherwise	60	35
	II. Other	60	40

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 479-481).

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff application

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 441 published in the *South African Government Gazette* of August 4, contains an application to the Board of Trade and Industries for increase in duty on:

(a) cellulose and tissue paper for wrapping, toilet paper, serviettes, handkerchiefs, facial tissues and doilies;
(b) kraft paper and paperboard less than 35 grm. per square metre in weight;
(c) imitation kraft and semi-chemical paper and paperboard less than 35 grm. per square metre in weight;
(d) cellulose wadding and tissue paper, creped, crinkled, embossed or perforated for same use as in (a) above;
(e) creped paper of 60 grm. per square metre in weight and less; and
(f) toilet paper.

The duty increases requested are from free of duty to 15 per cent in the case of items (a) to (e) and from 15 per cent (General) and 7½ per cent (MFN) to 20 per cent in the case of (f). The application also contained a proposal for the following definition for tissue paper: 'Wrapping and converting paper of a finished weight per square metre of less than 35 grm.'

Those British trade organizations thought to be interested in the application are being informed. Any British firm affected which wishes to make representations to the South African Board of Trade and Industries and belongs to a trade organization should, therefore, first contact its own trade association.

If any firm proposes to make independent representations to the South African authorities and requires further information concerning the application, it should address inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 1689/67.

TURKEY

Global import quotas and liberalization lists

IT WAS ANNOUNCED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 21 (page 185) that the Turkish authorities had issued the nineteenth list of global quotas and the liberalization lists covering the second half of 1967. Full details of the quota lists are given below. Applications to import under the quotas had to be made by Turkish importers before August 4, 1967. A clause has been added to the import regulations whereby machinery, equipment and tools imported under the quotas will have to be accompanied by their respective catalogues and prospectuses in Turkish.

Against import licence applications importers are required to lodge the following cash guarantees, which are based on percentages of the Turkish lira equivalent of the amount of foreign exchange applied for:

(a) 30 per cent for importers' quotas.
(b) 10 per cent for industrialists' quotas (1 per cent only for the investment quotas of the Private Sector).

Import licences will be valid for six months. The liberalization lists will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E46, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420).

Nineteenth quota list

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
1	05.15.10	Only poly-hybrid silk worm eggs. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture).	—	1	
2	08.01.20	Only coconut			
	12.07.20	Only vermuth leaves.			
	13.03.50	Only pectin	10	—	
3	08.01.30	Dates.	—	1	
4	09.01.11	Raw coffee beans. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Customs and Monopolies)	—	1,000	
5	09.04.10	Black pepper (whole)	25	5	
6	09.04.90	Only allspice			
	09.05	Vanilla.			
	06	Cinnamon and cinnamon-tree flowers.			
	07	Cloves (whole).			
	08	Nutmeg.			
	09.10.10	Saffron.			
	90	Other spices	10	10	
7	12.01.21	Copra	25	—	
8	13.01.10	Only henna	—	1	
9	15.07	Fixed vegetable oils. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)			
10	15.05.10	Only pure lanolin			
	15.11.10	Only glycerin (cod ex quality)	For medical preparations only.		
	25.08 } 28.42.42 }	Only pure chalk	30	5	
11	15.04.30	Only whale oil			
	15.07.11	Castor oil	40	5	
12	15.03.10	Only oleo-stearin			
	15.06	Other animal oils and fats			
	15.07.17	Palm oil			
	18	Coco oil			
	21	Palmist oil	300	10	
	31	Non-edible, fixed vegetable oils used in industry (thymol excluded)			
	15.10.10	Industrial oleic acids			
	15.12.10	Whale oil (hydrogenated)			
13	15.11.10	Glycerin	For the manufacture of agglomerated cork.		
	35.03.11,12	Gelatine and derivatives			
	20	Others	20	—	
	27.12	rtm Vaseline (petroleum jelly)			
14	18.01.10	Cocoa beans			
	18.04	Cocoa butter	250	—	
15	15.03.10 } 90 }	Oleo oils and others	For baby food manufacturing only).		
	15.07.18	Coco oil			
	15.07.17	Palm oil	15	—	
	17.02.10	Only industrial quality impure lactose			
16	13.03.40 } 90 }	Hops and other saps and vegetable extracts	For soft drink manufacturers equipped with automatic bottle washing and bottling plants only).		
	21.07	Only soft drink concentrates	25	—	
17	48.01.61	Only hutback paper (lighter than 19 gr/mr substance) (for exporters). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	10	
18	23.07	Only vitamins, antibiotics, isominerals, medical preventives and other additives for animal feed and fodder. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	65	
19	25.03.20	Insoluble sulphur			
	28.02.30	Only colloidal sulphur	(For automotive tyre recapping material manufacturers).		
			10	—	
20	25.17.20	Only flintstone (for ceramics manufacturers)	7	1	
21	25.23.12	Artificial Portland cement. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
22	25.07.20	Bentonite.			
	25.07.90	Others.			
	28.22	Manganese oxides			
	38.01.10	Artificial graphite	60	—	
23	25.24	Asbestos			
	59.17.29	Only special fabrics for asbestos industries	(For manufacturers of asbestos cement pipes).		
	74.11	Copper wire fabrics (including endless belting type) meshes and screens	400	—	
24	15.07.11	Castor oil.			
	25.24	Asbestos.			
	38.19	Only chemical products and preparations of the chemical and associated industries, not mentioned elsewhere in the Customs Tariff. (Pigment binders, hot and cold patches for automotive type tubes, and gumlastic, admixtures of locally produced plastifiers)	(For vinyl asbestos thermo-plastic flooring tile manufacturers only). 175	—	
	39.02.11 to 29	Liquid and paste form products and others (excluding polyester sheets, homopolymer, polyvinyl acetate and copolymers thereof)			
	28.25	Titanium oxides			
25	25.24	Asbestos (for industries other than those manufacturing asbestos cement pipes and vinyl-asbestos thermo-plastic floor tiles)	150	—	
26	27.04.10 } 38.19 }	High quality coke coal	(For carbide and ferro-chrome industries).		
		Only sodenberg paste	150	—	
27	26.01.61	Concentrate lead ore containing no silver. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry).	50	—	
28	27.10.21	Kerosene.			
	31 } 41 } 42 } 43 } 49 }	Gas oil. Residual fuels (At the disposal of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources).	—	1	
29	27.12	rtm Vaseline (petroleum jelly)			
	28.30.30	Only pure ammonium chloride	25	10	
30	20.27	Only products of petroleum cyclization or similar processes (for synthetic board manufacturers with surface hardening facilities)	10	—	
31	26.01.77	Of titanium ores: only rutile.			
	44.12	Only wood flour.			
	47.01	Only cellulose powder	30	—	
32	27.07.10	Creosote oils	1	—	
33	28.08.10	Sulphuric acid (chemically pure).			
	28.09.10	Nitric acid (only chemically pure).			
	28.09.20	Nitrosulphuric acid.			
	28.16.20	Only aqueous ammonium solution (codex or purer)			
	28.35	Sulphides (only chemically pure)	6	5	
34	28.17.11,12	Sodium hydroxide (caustic soda)	200	25	
35	28.17.21	Potassium hydroxide.			
	22	Sodium peroxide.			
	23	Potassium peroxide	50	15	
36	28.47.35	Sodium bichromate.			
	28.47.36	Potassium bichromate	10	—	
37	28.21	Only chromium oxides and chrome hydroxide (chromic acid and chrome trioxide excluded).			
	28.46	Borax (only codex quality).			
	28.46	Only chromates (sodium brichromate, zinc chromates and chrome yellows other than chemically pure chrome yellows excluded).			
	28.47.39	Salts of metallic oxide acids (excluding vanadates, ammonium molybdate, potassium permanganate, sodium bichromate, potassium bichromate, chromates, barium aluminate and cobalt aluminate)	40	10	
38	28.23.10	Iron oxides (excluding synthetic iron oxide yellow and red pigments and natural iron oxides)			
	20	Iron hydroxide (excluding synthetic iron oxide yellow and red pigments and natural iron oxides)	10	5	
39	28.25	Titanium oxides			
	29.15	Plastifiers (excluding those locally manufactured)			
	32.06	Only pigments and dyestuffs used in colouring plastics	(For liquid surface coating material manufacturers.)		
	32.07.29	Other colouring matter (excluding pigments produced through treatmet of earth colours, classified under 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dyestuffs; pigments containing zinc sulphur; iron oxide and its hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs; lead oxide, iron oxides, zinc chromate and chrome yellow)			
	38.19	Other products and preparations of the chemical and allied industries not elsewhere covered in the Tariff (excluding admixtures of locally produced plastifiers).			
	39.02.11 to 29	Liquid and paste preparations	80	—	
40	28.31.10	Only calcium hypochlorite	10	—	
41	28.37	Sulphites and hyposulphites (excluding sodium sulphite and sodium hyposulphite)	10	5	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000	dollars)	
42	31.02.20	Ammonium nitrate (for ammonium protoxide production)	10	—	
43	28.35.20	Sodium sulphide (for textile dye manufacturers). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
44	28.42.13	Sodium carbonate (soda)	350	20	
45	28.42.16	Lead carbonate (lead white)	25	5	
	42	Precipitate of calcium carbonate			
46	28.25	Titanium oxides.			
	32.07.29	Other colouring matter (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours, classified under 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dyestuffs; pigments containing zinc sulphur; iron oxide and its hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs; lead oxide, zinc chromate and chrome yellows	150	(For requirements other than paint and leather and vinyl-asbestos flooring materials manufacture). 25	
47	28.47.36	Potassium bichromate (for manufacturers of wood preservative impregnation chemicals only). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	1	—	
48	35.05.90	Only soluble starch.			
	13.03.40	Hops extracts.			
	90	Others.			
	27.10.22	Only white spirit.			
	28.38.71	Iron sulphate.			
	73	Nickel sulphate.			
	28.49	Precious minerals in colloidal form and others.			
	38.12.10	Mordant preparations used in the textile industry (binders excluded).			
	30, 40, 90	Other starching and treatment, and textile cloth impermeabilization preparations (binders excluded)	75	10	
49	28.56.10	Silicon carbide (for the manufacturers of abrasives)	30	—	
50	29.01.42	Only xylol (for use in manufacturing agricultural pesticides). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	40	—	
51	29.14.41	Formic acid. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	30	5	
52	29.15	Polyacids, anhydrides, and others (excluding oxalic acid, acyclic acids and their anhydrides, halogenides peroxides; sodium salts, phthalic anhydride and plastifiers)	5	—	
53	29.15 39.01.11 12 14 to 29 30.02.11 to 29	Products and plastifiers produced through condensation, polycondensation, polymerization and copolymerization, for manufacturing electrical materials, plastifiers (excluding alkyl resins modified or unmodified, or polyester resins and locally produced plastifiers) (manufacturers of plastic pipes may not benefit from this quota)	150	—	
54	29.09.21 54	Only pure lindane and Technical BHC (excluding less than 16% gamma isomer contents quality). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	100	—	
55	30.03.11	Only procaine penicillin with aluminium monostearate.			
	13	Chloromicetyn and derivatives.			
	14	Oreomycin and terramycin and derivatives.			
	27	Para-amino-salicylic acid and its salts.			
	28	Isonicotinic acid, hydrasite and derivatives.			
	31	Thiosemicarbasite and derivatives.			
	15-26	Tyrothricin, basytrocin, erytromycin, neomycin, polymycin, canamycin.			
	42	Second class preparations.			
	43	Third class preparations. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health)	—	350	
	39	Others (penicillin-streptomycin mixture and oral anti-diabetics excluded).			
56	30.03.42	Second class preparations.			
	43	Third class preparations. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	40	
57	30.04.90	Only medicated gauze and cotton			
	10	Medical oil cloth and sticking plasters.			
	20 90	Others (excluding surgical plastic tapes, cloth plasters and bandages)			
	30.05.10	Sterile surgical catgut.			
	50.08	Only silk thread catgut. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health)	—	10	
58	34.07.10	Dental impression wax	—	10	
59	32.05 06 07	Only pigments and dyestuffs and other colouring plastic and rubber masses in plastic and rubber industries (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours, classified under 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organosynthetic dyestuffs; pigments containing zinc sulphur; iron oxide and its hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs; lead oxides, iron oxides, zinc chromate and chrome yellows)	50	—	
60	32.05.21	Sulphurous dyes (excluding Sulphur Black I, Sulphur Blue II, Sulphur Brown 12, Vat Green 7 and equivalents to Colour Index)	(1,000 10	dollars) —	
61	35.05.22	Direct dyes (excluding Direct Yellow 27, Direct Red 81, Direct Blue 74, Direct Brown 95, Direct Black 22, Direct Black 38, Direct Green 6, Direct Red 28, Direct Brown 2, Direct Blue 2 and equivalents to Colour Index).			
	32.05.26	Acid dyes (excluding Acid Red 32, Acid Black 24, Acid Red 27, Acid Orange 7, Acid Black 1, Acid Red 1, Acid Blue 92, and equivalents to Colour Index)	200	40	AID (2)
62	32.05.27	Mordant dyes (chrome dyes) (excluding Mordant Yellow 8, Mordant Orange 37, Mordant Red 7, Mordant Blue 13, Mordant Green 17, Mordant Brown 33, Mordant Brown 15, Mordant Black 11, and equivalents to Colour Ind ex).	60	—	
63	32.06	Colour Lakes.			
	32.07.10	Ultramarine.	40	10	
64	32.07.29	Only inorganic metallic origin colours (excluding zinc chromate and chrome yellows).	10	—	
	32.09.12	Only cellulose varnish			
	15.05.10	Only pure lanolin			
65	32.09.19	Only chloro-rubber varnishes	10	5	
66	32.09.13	Only synthetic varnishes	(For factories with fibreboard lacquering facilities.		
	25	Only synthetic dyes	30	—	
67	32.09.12	Cellulose varnish (for Tiefdruck and offset presses)	15	—	
68	32.09.19	Varnishes for caoutchouc and other rubber industry	20	—	
69	32.09.19	Special varnish (for factories manufacturing enamelled wires)	50	—	
70	32.09.19	Special varnish (for metal printing houses)	40	—	
71	32.09.24 29	Only cellulosic nacre dyes (for perfumery and button industries)	10	—	
72	32.09.29	Only light-reflecting points	—	10	
73	32.09.29	Only finishing dyes for textile industry	20	—	
74	32.09.12,13 19, 24,25	Only stencil lake			
	35.06.20	Only ultrafix			
	37.02.22	Only photographic films (unexposed)	(For textile industries Tiefdruck presses.)		
	38.19	Only ultrasol hardener			
	39.03.12	Only carboxymethyl cellulose			
	39.05	Only natural resins modified by melting (Ultrasol)	110	—	
	40.06.29 40.08 40.14.29	Only squeegee rubbers			
	82.03	Only squeegee files			
	59.17.11,12	Screen cloth			
	73.27.10	Only steel wire fabric			
75	32.09.12 13 19 24 25	Only stencil lake			
	39.03.12	Carboxymethyl cellulose	(For textile industries without Tiefdruck facilities)		
	59.17.11,12	Screen gauze	30	—	
	40.06.29 40.08 40.14.29	Only squeegee rubbers		—	
	82.03	Squeegee files			
76	32.10	Paints	—	5	
77	32.10.21 23 25 29	Only india ink, copying ink, duplicator ink and similar inks (excluding stamp pad ink and black duplicator ink)	—	5	
78	32.13.22	Only concentrate ink (for pen ink manufacture)	20	—	
79	32.13.24	Ball point pen ink	15	—	
80	33.01.22	Mint	5	—	
81	33.01.23	Citronelle.			
	24	Citron.			
	25	Melisse (Melissa aromatica).			
	26	Ylang-Ylang.			
	29	Others.			
	33.02	Terpenic by-products of deterpenation of volatile oils.			
	33.04	Volatile oils	120	15	
	33.05.90	Others.			
82	34.02	Surface-active organic preparations surface-active preparations and washing preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonates, 'alkylarilsulphonate' pigment binders	(For manufacturers of leather and textile auxiliary preparations).		
	15.04.30	Only whale oil			
	15.07.11	Castor oil			
	15.06	Other animal oils and fats	120	—	
	28.17.12	Only caustic soda pellets			
83	34.02	Surface-active organic preparations surface-active preparations and washing preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol alkylarilsulphonic acid, or their organic or inorganic salts, and pigment binders).	(For manufacturers of other than agricultural pesticides) 100	—	

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
84	34.02	Surface-active organic preparations, surface-active preparations and washing preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol alkylarilsulphonic acid, and their salts with organic and inorganic bases, and pigment binders). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture).	(For agricultural emulsion chemicals manufacturers). 225	—	
85	35.01.10	Only renate casein (for manufacture of sheet or rod gelalith)	20	—	
86	35.01.10	Casein (for use in the manufacture of agricultural chemicals)	5	—	
87	35.03.11,12	Gelatine and gelatine derivatives	10	5	
88	35.06.20	Other prepared glues and adhesives, (excluding casein glue, hide and bone glues, fish glue, starch glue and dextrin, natural rubber solutions and polyvinyl acetate base adhesives, Neoprene base synthetic rubber solutions, and any and all glues and adhesives in containers of 70 gr. or smaller) (cellulose base adhesives and binders excluded)	40	10	
89	35.06.20	Other adhesive products	(For cable sleeve and lug manufacturers.)		
	38.19 39.01.11 to 29	Only synthetic resins and hardeners (excluding mixtures of locally manufactured plastifiers)			
	40.05	Only unvulcanized rubber strips,			
	48.15.90	Only carbonized paper	30	—	
90	37.01.21	Only sensitized, unexposed photographic plates and flat films.			
	37.02.22	Only photographic films (unexposed).			
	29	Others (£20,000 of Industrial Quotas for film process printers).	40	40	
91	37.02.21	Only unexposed cinematographic films (uninflammable safety types only)	50	10	
92	37.03.19	Only undeveloped photo-recording sensitized papers for cardiological recorder apparatus	—	5	
93	37.03	Sensitized papers, cards and cloth (excluding exposed or unexposed but undeveloped photosensitive papers, ozalid or similar papers)	—	75	
94	37.05	Exposed and developed negative and positive sheets, films and pellicles	—	5	
95	38.03.10	Activated carbon	50	—	
	90	Others			
96	38.03.20	Only diatomacious earth (Keiselguhr)	90	—	
97	38.14	Anti-knock preparations and others	—	20	
98	38.19	Only cyanide compounds and salts and preparations used for hardening and tempering steel (for chain and drill bit manufacturers and for manufacturers that process the bolts and nuts for surface hardening)	15	—	
99	38.19	Only chemical products and preparations of the chemical and/or allied industries not elsewhere specified or included (excluding pigment binders, and cold and hot patches and gumlastic used on pneumatic tubes, metallic naphtanates and other metallic compounds of organic acids used as dryers, and mixtures of locally manufactured plastifiers, compositions used in surface cleaning of metals, and compositions containing more than 50% acetic or formic acid)	450	25	
100	38.19	Only chemical preparations for wood impregnation. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	1	—	
101	38.19	Additives for foundry industries	20	—	
102	38.19 39.02.11 to 19	Only polyacrylic and polymetymetoacrylic derivatives for dental practising, in powder and liquid form, in special packing of up to 5 kg. maximum. For plastic false teeth manufacturers	15	25	
103	38.10 39.02.11 to 29 39.01 11 to 29	Only ion-exchangers	20	10	
104	34.02 38.12 39.19 39.02 39.03.12 to 31 33-39	Only auxiliary materials dressing and starching materials for textile industry (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkylarilsulphonate' and pigment binders, starching agents of starch or dextrin and homopolymer polyvinyl, acetate and copolymers, and mixtures of locally manufactured plastifiers)	100	—	
105	34.02 38.12 38.19 39.02.11 to 29	Only binders for textile industry (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkylarilsulphonate' and homopolymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymers, and mixtures of locally manufactured plastifiers)	35	—	
106	29.15	Only plastifiers (excluding locally manufactured plastifiers)	(1,000 dollars)		
	39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products (polyesterplates, and alkyd resins-modified or unmodified, polyester resins and lakes excluded)	(Sheets and plates produced by press bonding of artificial resin impregnated paper sheet (laminated plastic material) and all sponged plastics and bindeers excluded.		
	39.02.11 to 29	Liquid and paste products and others (excluding polyester plates and homopolymer polymers and more than 50% polyvinyl acetate content copolymers			
	39.03.12 to 31 33-39	Liquid or paste products and others.			
	39.04	Hardened albuminoids (excluding gelalith plates and rods)			
	39.05	Natural resins modified by fusions; others (excluding collophony resins ($200,000 – portion hereof is at the disposal of the Ministry of Industry for manufacture of polyethylene fertilizer bags)	1,000	—	AID (1)
107	39.02	Products of polymerization and co-polymerization			
	39.03.31	Cellulose wrapping paper (other than heat-bonding types)	For cellulose tape manufacture.		
	39.05	Natural resins modified through melting	40	—	
	40.06.22,29	Unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber in other shapes and forms.			
108	29.15	Only plastifiers (except those locally manufactured)			
	38.08	Collophony and resinous acids			
	39.02	Products of polymerization and copolymerization	For surgical plaster manufacture.		
	39.05	Natural resins modified by melting			
	40.06.22 29	Unvulcanized natural or synthetic rubber in other states and forms	50	—	
	15.05.10	Only pure lanolin			
	48.07 48.15	Only fossil paper			
109	29.15 38.19	Only plastifiers	100	—	
110	38.19 39.01.11 to 29 39.02.11 to 29	Polymerization and copolymerization products, products and preparations of the chemical industries and/or allied industries (for the chemical and plastics industries (excluding homopolymer polyvinyl acetate, more than 50% polyvinyl acetate containing copolymers, polyester resins, lakes, alkyd resins – modified or unmodified – and binders, mixtures of locally manufactured plastifiers) (polyester resins and lakes containing urethane and isocyanate included).	Sheets produced by press bonding of synthetic resin impregnated paper sponged plastics and binders excluded. 250	—	
111	39.01.11 to 29 02.11-29 03.12.31 33-39	Only synthetic resins and cellulose derivatives (alkyde resins – modified or unmodified – and polyester resins, and lacquers excluded)	(For fibreboard, plywood, matches, spools, caoutchouc factories only. 250	—	
	39.05	Only chemical derivatives of natural rubber (homopolymer polyvinyl acetate and copolymers excluded).			
	39.06	Only special adhesives			
112	29.15	Only plastifiers (excluding manufactured plastifiers)			
	39.02.11-29	Only polyvinyl alcohol.			
	34.02	Surface-active preparations (excluding those containing soap, dodecylbenzol sulphonate 'alkylarilsulphonate,' binders)	(For manufacturers of polyvinyl acetate only. 100	—	
	39.03.12-31, 33-39	Only hydroxyethyl cellulose and carboxymethyl cellulose.			
113	39.01 02 03 04 05 06	Only light reflecting sheet products used for traffic signs (excluding acrylic based plastics). (At the Disposal of the Highways Department).	15	—	
114	39.01 02 03 04 05 06	Only light reflecting sheet products used for traffic signs (excluding acrylic based plastics	(For manufacturing triangular traffic sign posts. 5	—	
115	39.01.11-29 39.02.11-29 39.03.12-31.33.39 39.05	Only synthetic resins and cellulose derivatives (excluding modified or unmodified alkyd resins, polyester resins and lakes Only chemical derivatives of the natural caoutchouc (excluding homopolymer, polyvinyl acetate and copolymers).	(For manufacturers of synthetic caoutchouc solution of caoutchouc neoprene base; and artificial and insoles. 50	—	
116	39.01.11-29 39.02.11-29 39.03.12-33.39.31 39.05	Only synthetic resins and cellulose derivatives (excluding alkyd and polyester resins and lacquers, modified or unmodified)	(For manufacturers of the press-bonded laminated paper sheets with synthetic impregnation. 500	—	
	48.01 48.03 48.07 48.11	Only Kraft paper, cardboards, decorated papers, overlay, lincrusta, natron cellulose and silicon papers. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry).			
117	39.01	Only bakelized cardboard plates (excluding decorative plates).			

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
	39.03.32	Vulcanized fibre.			
	39.01	Only phenol-fibre plate	—	5	
118	39.02	Only polyvinyl butyrol (for factories manufacturing plexiglass-'safety glass')	80	—	
119	39.02.11-29	Polyvinyl chloride, polystyrene, polyethylene (for factories manufacturing plastic separators of storage batteries)	30	—	
120	39.02.11-29 39.07.31	Only polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene and polypropylene and plastic fittings (for manufacturers of plastic tubing to Turkish standards, having complete tube drawing plants)	350	—	
121	39.02.22	Polyvinyl acetate in the form of granules or pellets (for manufacturers of adhesives)	10	—	
122	39.01.11-29	Liquid and paste form products and others (for water meter manufacturers)	10	—	
123	39.02.31-39	Only plastic sheets and plates (for industries with vacuum moulding presses) (excluding printed, decorated and relief surface sheets and acrylic sheets)	20	—	
124	39.03.31	Cellulose wrapping paper (heat bonding type only)	50	—	
125	39.03.12	Only carboximethyl cellulose	20	—	
126	39.03.13, 34 70.15.11 90.03.91	Only celluloid and cellulose acetate sheets Sun glass lenses Only metallic parts for spectacle frames.	50	—	(For spectacle manufacturers)
127	39.03.33 34 39	Only celluloid cellulose acetate and cellulose nitrate sheets and pipes	40	5	
128	39.04.29	Only galalith in sheets and rods	15	—	
129	40.01.24 38.19 13.02.21	Only gum-lastic (for chewing gum manufacturers) Gum-mastic	10	—	
130	40.06.22 29	Others (excluding natural rubber adhesives, hot and cold tube patch rubbers, and homopolymer polyvinyl acetate and co-polymers and synthetic rubber adhesives of Neoprene base and cellulose-backed adhesives)	—	10	
131	40.02.11,12	Synthetic rubber (for oil seal manufacturers)	20	—	
132	40.02.12,22	Synthetic latex (for manufacturers of textile sheets and belting)	10	—	
133	40.06.29 40.08 40.14.29	Door seal rubber strips for refrigerators (magnetic or other)	—	5	
134	40.07.10	Only unsheathed (bare) rubber round filaments (excluding square section filaments and No. 60 or larger diameter rounds)	10	5	
135	40.11.11 12 13 21 22	Only automotive pneumatic tyres and tubes, of sizes and types and qualities not manufactured in Turkey (excluding bicycle tyres and tubes) (motorcycle tyres and tubes included). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1,000	AID (2)
136	40.11	Only bicycle tyres and tubes	—	10	
137	40.12 13	Medical goods (excluding babies' teats, kitchen and industrial gloves, babies' bed-sheets and hot water bottles, ice bags, beach mattresses and pillows)			
	40.16.10	Only X-ray protective aprons	—	5	
138	40.14.21 29	Others (excluding babies' bed-sheets, white side-walls for automative tyres, hot water bottles, ice bags, beach mattresses and pillows, floor mats for automobiles, etc., pedal rubbers and cold and hot patches and cellular or sponged rubber sheets and foils, slide, yoke and bumper belting of all materials for textile machinery, multi-shuttle super-strike whip type looms)	—	10	
139	41.01.21 24 22 25	Bovine hides, fresh (up to 15 kg.) Bovine hides, dried (up to 9 kg.). Calf hides, fresh (all types) Calf hides, dried (all types)	400	—	
140	44.03.31 to 39	Veneer woods of species not grown in Turkey	20	—	
141	44.03.32	Only balsam tree	—	2	
142	44.11.21	Wooden shoe nails (pegs)	—	5	
143	44.03.41,42	Only pulp wood for pulp shredding. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
144	44.05 44.14	Only sliced boards for box manufacturing (for packing of export goods). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
145	45.03	Articles of natural cork (excluding cork stoppers)	—	5	
146	45.04	Agglomerated cork and articles thereof	40	10	
147	48.01.21,29	Papers of 50-55 gr/sq. m. substance (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry).	5	—	
148	48.01.30	Coloured papers for carbon paper manufacture.			
	48.03.20,30	Parchment and imitation parchment papers	40	—	
149	48.01.40	Printing paper and stationery paper (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry).	—	1	
150	48.01.40	Printing and stationery papers (for gummed paper, millimetric graph paper and similar special quality paper manufacture)	15	—	
151	48.01.40	Printing and stationery paper (for Ozalid manufacture)	40	—	
152	48.01.61 62	Sulphate paper, wrapping (for waxed paper manufacturers)	20	—	
153	48.01.50	Kraft paper (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry $300,000 for packing box manufacture).	2,300	—	
154	48.01.63	Only cigarette paper in sheets (Monopoly item)			
	48.21.39	Filter paper for cigarette filters	180	—	
155	48.01.67	Cardboard in rolls, for statistics cards manufacture; 155-180 gr/sq. m. substance	50	—	
156	48.01.64 66 69 48.03.20,30 48.05.20 30 90 48.06.10 48.07	Blotting paper. Drawing paper. Other papers. Only parchment and imitation parchment papers. Others. Only graph papers, for recording instruments. Impregnated, coated, surface coloured, surface decorated or printed papers and paperboards (excluding carbon papers in rolls or in sheets, of all sizes and and colours, gummed papers, paraffin papers, leathergrain embossed paperboards and flock papers)	100	20	
157	48.01.65	Special papers for banknotes and similar valuable notes (At the disposal of Bankers' Union)	—	10	
158	48.07.90	Only photostatic copy positive papers (non-sensitized) 90-100 gr/sq. m. substance and coated with thiourea and sodium formaldehyde bisulphide	—	10	
159	48.01.69 48.07.90 32.09.19	Only decalcomania backing paper Only special varnish for manufacturing decalcomania	20	—	
160	48.04	Only tarred kraft paper (for fertilizer plants)	35	—	
161	48.08	Filter blocks and sheets	—	5	
162	48.13.20	Stencils (waxed stencils used for duplication works)	—	15	
163	48.13.90	Other copying and duplicating papers (excluding carbon papers of all colours)	—	5	
164	48.15.90 48.21.39 49.08	Only cards for electro-magnetic calculators fitted with magnetic tapes Only cards for address printers Only transfers for making impressions of letters, symbols and markings	—	15	
165	48.16.10	Only packing boxes (for exporters only) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
166	49.08	Only industrial transfers (decalcomania)	20	—	
167	49.11.21 29	Printed pictures and photographs. Others	—	2	
168	51.01.10 51.03.10	Only synthetic fishing net yarn (for manufacturers of fishing nets)	200	—	
169	51.01.31 to 39 51 to 59 51.03.21	Yarn of man-made continuous fibres	650	—	AID (3)
170	51.01.21 to 29 41 to 49 51.03.22	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (tricot and jersey cloth industry)	325	—	AID (4)
171	51.01.21 to 29 41 to 49 51.03.22	Yarn for synthetic continuous fibres (only for tulle drapery industries)	275	—	AID (5)
172	51.01.21 to 29 41 to 49 51.03.22	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (only for hosiery industries)	225	—	AID (5)
173	51.01.21 to 29 41 to 49 51.03.22	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (for 'mousse' and textural yarns spinning industries	225	—	AID (5)
174	51.01.21 to 29 41 to 49 51.03.22	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (for flannel industries)	25	—	
175	51.01.21 to 29 41 to 49 51.03.22	Yarn of synthetic continuous fibres (for silk textile and other industries)	175	—	AID (5)
176	51.02	Only synthetic monofilament fishing lines (to meet the requirements of fishermen)	—	10	
177	51.02 52.01	Monofils, strips, and similar, of man-made and synthetic materials, suitable for weaving (excludnig imitation catgut) Textile yarns spun with metal filaments	40	—	For Trycot industries.

(Continued on next page)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
178	51.02	Monofils, strips and similar, of man-made and synthetic fibres (excluding imitation catgut) for brush and nylon zipper manufacture)	15	—	
179	51.02	Monofils, strip and similar of man-made and synthetic fibres (excluding imitation catgut)	For silk textile industry.		
	52.01	Textile yarns spun with metal filaments	75	5	
	74.03.39	Other copper alloy wires			
180	53.01.10	Merino wool (unclean). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry. Unused balance from XVIIIth Quota for use within the term of the Present Quota)	13,500	—	
181	53.02.80	Rabbit hair			
	60	Other hairs for hat felt			
	58.07	Chenille yarn and others	25	5	
182	54.03.10	Flax yarn (metric No. 7 and finer)	10	5	
183	54.04.10	Shoe-sewing twine (metric No. 7 and finer)	—	5	
184	55.01.30	Only long fibre cotton. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	1	—	
185	55.05.11 to 29	Netting yarns	—	5	
186	55.09	Special fabric for typewriter ribbon	For manufacturing machine tape only.		
	32.07.29	Other colouring matter (excluding pigments produced through treatment of earth colours classified under heading 25.09 with ammonium or potassium hydroxide, or brightening with organo-synthetic dyestuffs; pigmets containing zinc sulphur; iron oxides and hydroxides added with organic dyestuffs; lead oxides and iron oxides; zinc chromate and chrome yellows	40	—	
	32.06.10	Only synthetic colour lakes			
	32.09.29	Other prepared colours			
	51.04.29	Nylon fabric for typewriter ribbons			
187	56.01	Man-made, discontinuous fibre			
	02	suitable for weaving; tow	500	—	AID (6)
	03				
	04				
188	57.02	Only manilla hemp.			
	57.04.20	Only other fibres of sisal and agave species. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	
189	57.03	Only jute fibres. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	80	—	
190	57.06.10	Jute yarn. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	15	—	
191	59.05.10	Only fishing nets of synthetic cords and twines (for specific net requirements of fishermen and distribution through Fishing Co-operatives) (Union of Chambers' certification required, attesting to unavailability of local manufacture. (At the disposal the Ministry of Commerce)	—	10	
192	59.07.10	Tracing cloth	—	1	
193	59.15.90	Only fire hoses with rubber lined bore; whether or not impregnated outside	—	20	
194	59.15.30	Only flax hoses	—	10	
195	59.17.11	Silken screen gauze.			
	12	Man-made and synthetic fibres	50	—	
196	59.17.21	Only pressing bags of synthetic fibres			
	29	Only special fabrics used in asbestos industry	40	—	
197	68.03	Processed oilstone and products of natural or agglomerated oilstones	—	10	
	68.05	Manual whetting or polishing stones			
198	68.04.20	Only marble and brick cutting			
	82.02	saws	25	5	
199	68.06	Only wet sanding sand-paper and			
	68.13	bonded, powder or granular abrasives (excluding emery sheets with plastic, cloth and paper backing except wet-sanding sand paper); worked asbestos and products thereof only (asbestos and products thereof only (asbestos cord, vulcanized asbestos, fabrics, wicks, packing sheets, asbestos filter powder, flooring asbestos excluded) (gasketing sheets of Klingerite type included)	30	30	
200	68.042.0	Only abrasive stones for industrial use	75	25	
201	69.02.10				
	20	Over 70% alumina contents refractory tiles.			
	30				
	50	50-70% alumina contents refractory tiles.			
	80	Chromite.			
	90	Others	1,000	—	
		(At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry).			
202	69.02.20	Semi-silica (75-85% SiO_2) refractory tiles.			
	40	Less than 50% alumina refractory tiles.			
	70	Silica (Dienous and quartz) (92-98 SiO_2 refractory tiles)	225	—	
203	69.09.90	Only ceramic utensils and articles used in laboratories, chemistry and other technical applications	—	5	
204	70.02	Enamel (rubine) glass			
	70.03.10	Only glass rods and tubes (excluding			
	20	tubes of outer diameter larger than 18 mm.)	200	5	
205	70.03.10	Only glass rod and tubes of outer diameters from 18 mm. to 30 mm.	20	—	
206	70.08.12	Only convex safety glass (excluding			
	22	non-breakable, flat, laminated, safety glass of single or multiple layers) (non-breakable, convex, laminated safety glass of multiple layers included)	—	5	
207	70.20.12	Only glass fibres and fibreglass			
	13	cords	5	—	
208	70.04				
	70.06	Armoured glass; others			
	70.05.20	Translucent glass or decorated glass	—	5	
209	70.10.10	Only medicine bottles and vials of inert glass (for pharmaceutical industries)	10	—	
210	70.14.21	Only primus lantern glass	15	10	
211	70.15.11	Sun glass lenses	—	5	
212	70.17.20	Glassware and utensils for laboratories, pharmaceutical and hy-			
	30	geinic use	10	10	
213	73.01.20	Casting and temper pigs.(At the			
	40	disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	1	—	
		Iron. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)			
214	73.03	Iron and steel scraps. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	1,000	—	
215	73.07.10	Blooms and billets. (At the dis-			
	20	posal of the Ministry of Industry)	3,000	—	
216	73.10.11	Wire rod for manufacturing electrodes	350	—	
217	73.10.11	Wire rod (for manufacturing springs)	100	—	
218	73.10.11	Wire rods			
	51	Cold drawn or calibrated rods	For nut and bolt manufacturers.		
	52				
	59		50	—	
219	73.10.21	Cornered section bars			
	22				
	29				
	49	Other rods of iron and steel	10	30	
	51				
	52				
	59	Cold-rolled or calibrated bars			
220	73.11	Sections, angles and shapes of iron and steel (excluding drapery rails, cornices, steel poles, plates and perforated sections. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	100	10	
221	73.11	Sections, angles and shapes of iron and steel (excluding drapery rails, cornices, steel poles, plates and perforated sections). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry (for rail-road car fabrication of the Turkish State Rail-road Administration))	400	—	AID (2)
222	73.12.16	Only lead plated iron and steel strips			
	26	of 56·5 to 66 mm. width and 0·14 mm. thickness (for electrical conduit manufacturers)	25	—	
223	73.11	Iron and steel shapes, strips and			
	12	wires (for the manufacture of			
	13	textile combs)	20	—	
224	73.12.15	Nickel plated strips of iron and			
	16	steel (150 mm. or less in width)	(For manufacture of office file holders.)		
	25				
	26				
	73.14.11	Only wires of 4·20 mm. or less in			
	12	diameter	30	—	
	21				
	22				
225	73.13.41	Iron and steel sheets (excluding			
	49	black and bright sheets of all thicknesses, checker plates and all types of tin plates, 0·5 mm.-up thickness galvanized sheets and lacquered tin plates). (850,000 part of importers' quota at the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	100	200	AID (2)
226	73.13.41	Only 0·5 mm. to 3 mm. (inclusive) thickness galvanized sheets. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	200	AID (2)
227	73.14.11	Only steel wire (for manufacturing wire brushes)	5	—	
228	73.14.22	Only galvanized wires (for exporters only on the basis of requirement certificates issued by Exporters' Unions: subject to approval by the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
229	73.15	Alloyed and high-carbon steels (for automotive spring manufacturing only)	400	—	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
230	73.18	Small and large bore iron and steel tubes and pipes (excluding welded pipes and steel pipes of 51-159 mm. I.D., 32 Am. service pressure)	200	25	
	19.10	Only pressure service steel pipes (welded pipes excluded)			
231	73.18	Only welded pipes of up to 6 in. diameter (for exhaust piping and muffler manufacture)	10	—	
232	73.12.16 26	Steel strips, tapes, and rolls; coated in lead, tin, aluminium, cadmium, nickel copper alloy metals; 60 mm. to 486 mm. (inclusive) wide and 0·5 to 3·8 mm. (inclusive) thick	—	—	
	73.18 73.19	Only drawn pipes (for steel shell copper alloy bearing manufacturers)	30	—	
233	73.20	Pipe fittings of cast iron, iron or steel (excluding cast iron and iron fittings of up to 2 in. (inclusive) and sleeves of up to 2 in. (inclusive) and sleeves of up to 2½ in. (inclusive) diameter)	15	40	
234	73.23	Only non-corrosive steel milk cans	—	10	
235	73.24	Pressure vessels of iron and steel (excluding LPG tubes and tanks)	20	—	
236	73.25	Only steel wire ropes; small and large diameter, braided ropes, capstan ropes, etc.	75	50	
237	73.29	Only chains made of 13-76 mm. round wires. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	25	—	
238	73.31.22 23 29	Clout nails, upholsterers' nails, and grooved, nails, concrete, steel, iron, brick and marble nails for use with special pistols	—	20	
239	73.32.12 20	Sheet metal screws, chrome plated bolts and screws	8	10	
240	73.31.10	Horseshoe clout nails	—	150	
241	73.34.20 90	Safety pins, hairclips, curlers, rollers, and similar (excluding pins, hairclips, hairpins)	—	5	
242	73.37.91 92 84.01.91 99	Only central heater and steam boiler parts (excluding boiler segments)	10	5	
243	74.10	Only extra supple braided cables of electrolytic, tempered copper wires of 0·05-0·07 mm. diameter (for manufacturers of electrical brushes)	5	—	
244	74.03.19 74.07.90	Only round solid phosphor-bronze bars of 25 to 150 mm. diameter; and only tubular types of 150 to 250 mm.	—	5	
245	74.03.32	Only brass wire (for ball point nib spare manufacturers)	15	—	
246	74.03.39 74.05 74.06.10 74.07.10 74.08	Other copper alloy wires Copper foils and strips Copper powder Brass tubes Pipe fittings	50	10	
247	74.05	Copper and brass foils and strips. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
248	74.07	Only double wall copper tubes, copper tubes of 10 mm. diameter and smaller capillary tubes.	15	5	
249	74.03 19	Only specially alloyed copper electrodes (for tube and chain manufacturers)	20	—	
250	74.11	Only woven mesh wire (screen wire for industrial use only)	15	—	
251	76.02.20	Aluminium sections (excluding facade sections, doors and windows, frames)	10	—	
252	76.02.30	Aluminium wire rods. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	50	—	
253	76.02.10	Only aluminium wire (for steel core aluminium conductor manufacturers	1	—	
254	76.05.20 76.13 76.16.10	Only aluminium flakes Wire gauze, woven mesh coop wire of aluminium Aluminium nails, screws, bolts, nuts and the like, only (excluding washers)	15	10	
255	76.03 76.07	Aluminium sheets, plates, foils and strips Aluminium pipe fittings	40	10	
256	49.09 73.18 73.20 76.06 07 16 84.10.20 30 40 84.10.19 84.18 84.21 84.61	Complete sprinkler systems, necessary piping therefor, and other accessories (excluding LPG tubes, kerosene stoves, city gas stoves and cocks therefor). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Rural Affairs)	—	1	
257	78.01.10	Only virgin lead of 99·97% purity (for battery, cable, metal bearing, galvanized sheet metal, solder wire and red lead and radiator industries only). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	750	—	
258	79.01.10	Unwrought zinc and aluminium-zinc alloys containing 94% zinc minimum. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
259	79.02 79.03 79.06	Solid rods, sections and wires of zinc Zinc sheets, foils and strips, zinc powder and flakes Zinc nails, screws, washers, bolts nuts and similar articles	60	20	
260	79.03	Zinc plates, foils and strips	15	5	
261	81.01.10 81.02.10 38.01.10	Only tunsten powder Only moblydenum powder Synthetic graphite bars (For drilling bit manufacturers)	5	—	
262	82.01.11 12	Sickles Scythes (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture.)	—	10	
263	82.02	Only saw blades (excluding carpenters' band saw blades, carpenters' hand saws, hand backsaws and flat strip saw blades for mechanical saws	10	10	
264	82.02 82.05.10	Only saw blades Only drill bits	—	10	
265	82.03 82.04	Hand tools (excluding files and rasps) Other hand tools (excluding cast iron bench or rotary vices, trowels, sledge hammers, carpenters' and joiners' planes, block planes, bench planes, bullnose planes, and similar woodshaving, wooden body hand tools, hammers with metal end of 2 kg. size; jig saw blades, jig saw sets and lash curlers and anvils)	—	25	
266	82.03	Only linter saw-blade sharpening files (for plants with linter plants)	15	—	
267	82.05	Replaceable components and devices for pressure indenting, stamping, screw thread cutting and similar machinery and tools (excluding drill bits and speed steel cutter bits for machine tools)	—	125	
268	82.10	Cutting edges for blades under 82.09	15	—	
269	82.11.31 82.12 82.13.10 32 20	Only Safety razors Scissors and scissor blades Manicure and pedicure tools and sets Animal hair clippers Cutters for animal hair clippers	—	25	
270	83.01	Locks; only of types not manufactured locally due to material or mechanical peculiarities. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
271	83.01.13	Combination locks for safes	—	1	
272	83.09.10 90	Products of base metals	5	5	
273	83.13 84.61	Special valves for aerosol bombs	25	—	
274	83.13 39.07 32.12	Only barrel plugs, flanges, name-tag rings Plastic plugs and gaskets Dope; synthetic latex base (For manufacturers of 180-litre size and larger drums)	30	—	
275	84.06.52 53 54	Diesel and semi-diesel engines of higher than 15 h.p. rating (excluding outboard marine motors)	—	250	
276	84.06	Only gasoline & other internal combustion engines of 15 h.p. rating and smaller (excluding outboard motors)	—	50	
277	84.06	Only gasoline & other internal combustion engines above 15 h.p. rating (excluding outboard motors)	—	40	
278	84.06	Only cylinder block, crankcases, valve covers (excluding two-cylinder blocks up to 15 h.p.)	—	50	
279	84.06	Only unfinished engine blocks. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	300	—	
280	84.07 84.08	Hydraulic wheels, turbines and other hydraulic engines Other engines and power generators	—	2	
281	84.01.11 50	Dispensing pumps with price indicators and bulk measuring systems Liquid elevators	—	25	
282	84.10.20 30	Motor pumps and turbo-pumps (excluding centrifugal water pumps of single and multi-stages of up and including 250 cu.m. capacity driven by diesel engines or other prime movers of up to and including 15 h.p. any and all deepwell pumps irrespective of prime movers of up to and including 15 h.p. any and all deepwell pumps irrespective of prime movers; and in-line pumps without base or pedestal) (submersible pumps included)	400	100	

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
	19, 40	Liquid pumps (excluding deepwell pumps and centrifugal water pumps of single and multiple stages and of all kinds up to and including 250 cu.m.) (submersible pumps included)			
	84.11	Air and vacuum pumps, motor-pumps, turbo-pumps, air and other gas compressors, motor-compressors and turbo-compressors, free piston generators, fans and the like (excluding manual operated air pumps for tyres; hermetically sealed compressors, and 7 atu pressure, 2·2-4·25 m³ delivery compressors)			
283	84.11.21	Only gas compressors of over 8 h.p. rating (for the fabrication of industrial type refrigeration installations)	50	—	
284	74.07 74.08	Only copper tubes of up to 10 mm. dia. and fittings thereof	For manufacturers of air-conditioning equipment		
	76.03	Only aluminium tapes in rolls			
	84.61	Only solenoid and gas-controlled valves (excluding valves and expansion valves used on LPG bottles, LPG-burning furnaces, city gas burners and cocks)	40	—	
	84.15.99	Only dryers			
	84.11.21	Compressors above 1 h.p. rating			
285	84.12	Only air conditioners for vehicular use	—	5	
286	84.14.91	Only heating coils for bakery ovens	15	—	
287	84.15 84.11 84.17	Only hermetic compressors, thermostats, condensers, evaporators (expansion valves) for refrigerators, or refrigeration units comprising above parts (excluding cords and plugs)	—	25	
288	84.15	Only hermetic compressors, thermostats, condensers, evaporators (expansion valves), filters, humidity absorbers for refrigerators, or refrigeration units comprising above parts only (cord and plugs excluded)	For commercial type refrigerator manufacturers. 100	—	
	84.11	Only gas compressors			
	84.17	Only condensers of commercial type refrigerators			
289	84.17	Only autoclaves, etuves, sterilizers, hot air chambers for medical use; laboratory machines	—	40	
	84.18	Only motor-driven centrifuges for medical applications			
290	84.17.12	Only block sterilizers	—	50	
291	84.17.29	Fumigation plant equipment and machinery. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	1	
292	84.18.10	Cream separators (those with capacities higher than 100 litres per hour. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	10	
293	84.18.91	Only cream balls (for cream separators)	10	—	
294	84.20.11	Only automatic dial scales	—	30	
	21	Only dial bascules			
295	84.20.91	Only innerworks and mechanisms, for automatic dial scales and weighing machines (excluding body, body base sheeting, platforms and bowls, platform carriers, jointed linkage, spider carrier, dial plate, weight remover levers, front and rear housing sheeting, springs, pins, clips, screws, legs, and bumper rubbers) (for manufacturers of automatic dial type weighing machines and balances only)	20	—	
296	84.21.11 12 13 91	Sprayers and dusters used in agricultural pesticide and germicide applications (excluding liquid chemical sprayers; motorless, hand or back and chest carried manual pulverizers; and stretcher type, motor operated pulverizers; and dusters driven through the tractor tail shaft, trolley type, power operated pulverizers of smaller than 250 litre capacity.) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture).	—	100	
297	84.21.24	Only special type of fire extinguishers used for transportation vehicles	—	5	
298	84.21.25 91	Only spray guns, parts thereof	—	10	
299	84.22	Machinery and equipment for lifting, elevating, unloading and transporting (excluding elevators, dumping gear of dump trucks up to 15-ton capacity, mechanical and hydraulic jacks of up to 50-ton capacity used on automotive vehicles, stationary and mobile tower winches, and manual and power operated gantry bridges of up to 30 tons lifting capacity and belt type conveyors of up to 1 m. width)	—	50	
300	84.23	Only stationary and mobile machinery and equipment for earth digging, boring excavation, drilling, removal and grading and levelling	—	1	
301	84.22.30 90	Hydraulic straightening rams, floor jacks and hydrauiic jacks used as tools on automotive vehicles	—	20	
302	84.25	Harvesting and threshing machines for agricultural crops. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	2,000	AID (2)
303	84.34	Only litho plates (for offset presses)	10	—	
304	84.37.21	Only hand trichot machines. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	10	—	
305	84.40.91 92 99	Miscellaneous accessories and parts (excluding inner and outer vessels and tanks)	150	10	
306	84.41.12	Only industrial sewing machines (to be imported solely by manufacturers' legally authorized agents).	—	50	
307	84.41.98	Other miscellaneous accessories and parts (excluding machine body, table, wheel, hinges, thread spindle, pedestal and cabinet parts)	—	10	
308	84.41.91 to 97	Only main shaft, ball, housing, cock shaft cam, needle shaft, compressing leg shaft, compressing leg, needle holder, fork, regulator guides and arm (cover excluded), connecting arm, spoon, spoon activator, cam, fork, pinion spindle, complete shuttle gear, shuttle housing (except body) relay, crocheting attachment, crocheting parts (except arm), needle holder bushing gear needle shaft connecting arm and socket, fork connector for household type sewing machines	—	5	
309	84.45	Machine tools for working of metal and metallic carbides (excluding standard shop lathes 1 to 2·5 m. centres and 18-24 cm. centre heights)	—	25	
	84.46.10	Machine tools for working optical glasses			
310	84.38 40.14.29	Slide, yoke and bumper belts of all materials, for textile machines. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
311	84.49	Pneumatic or motor-powered hand tools and machines (excluding electric motor powered ones)	100	50	
	85.05	Electro-mechanic and mechanical tools for manual operation			
312	84.51.10	Typewriters (those with standard Turkish keyboard only) (excluding portables)	—	25	
313	84.52.10	Calculators (excluding manual calculators)	—	70	
	84.53	Statistics and similar machines (computors) working with punched or perforated cards			
314	84.52.20 40 90	Only accounting machines, postmeters (postage mark stamping machines) and ticket printer-dispensers)	—	100	
315	84.54.11 12	Duplicating machines Addressing machines	—	20	
316	84.54.21	Coin and bank-note sorting, counting and packaging machines	—	15	
317	84.54.22	Only manual crank pencil sharpeners	—	10	
318	84.61	Only valves for pressure gas tubes and acid, pressure reducer valves and thermostatic valves; components and appurtenances for such; steam valves of above 10 atm. pressure service class; valves used as spares for machines; engines, etc. (excluding LPG tubes, LPG stoves, city-gas stoves, expansion valves and cocks for the latter)	250	10	
319	84.63	Steel shell copper alloy bearings whether or not coated with any substance (excluding those with copper alloy top layers to be used as bearings)	—	30	
320	85.01.30	Generating sets (up to and including 15 h.p.) (excluding those coupled with diesel engines)	—	80	
321	85.01.51 52 53	Electric motors (excluding auxiliary winding, capacity fitted motors up to 1 h.p.), standard, 3-phase, asynchronous	100	—	
322	85.01.60	Electric motors of up to and including 15 h.p., norm, 3-phase motors excluded	50	10	
323	85.01.60	Electric motors, power rating higher than 15 h.p. (15 h.p. excluded)	—	15	
324	85.01.81	Only inductance and reactance coils used in radio sets, and other inductance and reactance coils without iron core, weighing not more than 300 gr.	—	25	
325	85.01.91	Accessories and other parts (excluding body and chassis, reactance and inductance coils, windings and brushes) (for the manufacture of rectifiers)	25	—	

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
326	85.03.10	Only mercury dry cells for hearing aids	—	5	
327	85.04.20	Only alkaline storage batteries (excluding lead plate batteries)	—	5	
328	85.04.91	Only stationary type battery plates, of thicknesses 5 mm. and over			
	99	Only other parts and accessories for alkali type storage batteries (excluding those for lead plate batteries and those liberated for import)	—	5	
329	85.06.91	Spare parts for electro-mechanical household appliances (excluding bodies, covers, skids, pedestals and motors, fan and vacuum cleaner parts)	—	5	
330	85.09	Electric lighting, illuminating and signalling devices for bicycles and the like and automotive vehicles; windshield wipers, defrosters (excluding plastic headlight, tail-light and signal lamp lenses)	—	80	
331	85.11.11, 12	Electric furnaces for laboratory and industrial use	20	10	
332	85.11.13, 14	Electrical soldering and cutting tools and electrical machines and equipment fitted with power generators for welding, soldering and cutting operations (excluding welding transformers) (seam welding transformer machines included)	20	10	
333	85.13	Teleprinters, telephone switchboards of more than 140 extensions	—	5	
334	85.14.11	Microphones for telephone sets			
	19	Other microphones	—	15	
	20	Loudspeakers			
335	85.15.91, 85.19.19	Only telescopic antennae, hand selectors; vibrators for automobile radios and ferrite bars	—	15	
336	85.17	Only fire and safety alarm devices	—	5	
337	85.18	Electrical condensers	500	250	
338	85.19.14	Only low current relays for switchboards	—	3	
339	85.19	Only fuses for higher than 6,300V. service tension and cartridges for same; remote controlled switches, thermal and magnetic switches, lightning arrestors and Star/Delta switches above 35-A ratings	—	50	
340	85.19.10	Only automatic switches			
	85.26	Only insulating fittings for electrical machines, used for electrical connections and containing no metallic parts	For control and distribution panel manufacturers.		
	90.26.10	Only kilowatt hour meters; 3-phase only	100	—	
341	85.19.91	Parts of push buttons and bronze socket hoods (excluding external protective bodies and covers) (for the manufacturers of push-buttons and bronze sockets)	30	—	
342	85.20	Only illumination bulbs of over 1,600W., fluorescent illumination tubes (excluding straight cylindrical of 20-45 mm. dia. and 35 to 175 cm. length), electric arc lamps	—	10	
343	85.20	Medical surgical, dental and veterinary bulbs and tubes, light bulbs for Thermofax and photocopy machines (excluding mercury vapour tubes and bulbs of up to and including 1,000-W.)	20	10	
344	85.22.90	Only clockwork washing and cleaning units	—	5	
345	85.22.90	Only electrical detonators for blasting explosives	—	5	
346	85.23	Only underground and underwater cables, up to 15 kV, lead sheathed, paper tape insulated (Type NKBA). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	5	—	
347	85.23	Only metallic, plastic, rubber, etc., sheathed underground and underwater cables (excluding low tension – up to 15 kV. – underground cables thermoplastic insulated and paper insulated lead sheathed types (Type NKBA) and underground telephone cables with 40 or less conductors)	20	50	
348	85.23	Only round section, enamelled wires of less than 0·10 mm. or larger than and including 3 mm. and rectangular section enamelled wires of over and including 10 sq. mm.	10	5	
349	85.25.11	Only high-tension insulators of types internationally classified as chain insulators	—	5	
350	85.25, 26	Only porcelain insulators for spark plug manufacture	30	—	
351	85.26	Insulated fittings for electrical machines, used for electrical connections and containing no metallic parts (excluding fittings and parts for the machinery excluded, from imports under 85.19.19)	25	10	
352	87.01	Tractors (qualifications to be determined jointly by the Ministries of Agriculture and Industry). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	750	AID (2)
353	87.14.91	Single and tandem axles, 5th wheels, 5th wheel couplers and automatic traction hooks for over 10-ton capacity industrial trailers and semi-trailers	100	—	For manufacturers of refrigerated vans, industrial trailers and semi-trailers.
	84.10, 84.22.91	Only hydraulic rams and telescoping cylinders			
354	87.02.21, 23	Dump bodies and dump trucks and ordinary trucks of 15-ton and larger payload capacity (to be imported by legally authorized representatives of manufacturers only). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	—	1	
355	87.02.21, 22, 87.04.30, 90	Trucks, pick-up trucks and their motorized chassis (excluding metallic and wooden beds) (to be imported by legally authorized representatives of manufacturers) (panel trucks excluded). (To be used through the decision of the Council of Ministers)	—	1	
356	87.06	Only doors, fenders and safety belts	—	20	
357	87.06	Only spring shackles and fittings therefor, parking brake drums, gas tanks, automotive and tractor wheel drums	—	100	
358	87.07.10, 20	Motor-power platform trucks and similar equipment for handling goods, stacking and similar operations at factories, warehouses, etc. (irrespective of the kind of prime mover), tractors of the type used on rails (complete or incomplete)	—	20	
359	87.12	Parts, components and accessories for vehicles under 87.09, 87.10 and 87.11 (excluding frames and handlebars, saddles, luggage racks, fenders, handle grips, tools and tool bags, rear forks, and the front forks of bicycles)	—	20	
360	88.02.10, 23	Only agricultural sprayer airplanes, motorless fuselages and helicopters. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	150	
361	90.01, 90.02	All types pf prisms, lenses, reflectors and other optical articles (excluding hand mirrors, optical mirrors, concave mirrors and objective and oculars for microscopes)	—	10	
362	90.03.91	Only metallic spectacle frame parts	—	5	
363	90.07.20	Photography apparatus	—	5	
364	90.07.10, 91	Only equipment form icrofilming, and parts therefor	—	10	
	90.09.20, 92	Only microfilm reading and enlarging equipment and parts therefor			
365	90.08.10, 20	Cinema equipment up to but excluding 16 mm. and sound or silent projectors	—	15	
	90.09.10, 20	Still (slide) projectors, photographic enlargers and reducers			
366	90.08.10, 20	Cinema equipment 16 mm. only, and silent or sound projectors	—	20	
367	90.08.10, 20	Cinema equipment of 35 mm. or larger, and silent or sound projectors	—	25	
368	90.13	Optical instruments and apparatus	—	15	
369	90.16.10	Designing and drafting instruments (metallic bubble levels, tri-squares and rulers inclusive) (excluding tailors' and shoe-makers' tape measures, drafting desks, bubble levels, rulers, tri-squares, scale rulers, treble scales, Tees, protractors, curves, pantographs, and students' compasses of the type not sold in special boxes and not containing ink nibs)	—	5	
370	90.18	Only masks used in agricultural chemical applications	—	5	
371	90.19.20	Only false teeth of plastic base	—	2	
372	90.26.10	Only kilowatt-hour meters, 3-phase	—	20	
373	90.28.90	Fish locating equipment and depth rangers (echo sounders only). (For aquatic producers only.) (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
374	91.01	Pocket watches, wrist watches and like	—	75	
375	91.07	Movements for pocket and wrist watches	—	10	
376	91.02.10, 91.04.10	Alarm clocks of all descriptions	—	5	
377	91.05.10, 20	Time-printer clocks for workmen's checking-in and check-out, recorders	—	5	
378	91.06	Time-switches with clock or watch movement or with synchronous motors excluding hallway; and staircase automatic light switches)	—	10	
	91.09.91	Only spring-loaded pegs for wrist bands, watch-hooks for pocket watches			
379	92.01	Pianos, harpsichords and other string instruments with keyboard			
	92.02	Other string musical instruments (mandoline excluded)			

(*Continued on next page*)

TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
	92.03	Pipe organs, harmoniums and other keyboard and reed instruments	—	10	
	92.04	Accordions, concertinas, mouth organs			
	92.05	Other wind musical instruments			
	92.06	Percussion musical instruments (excluding tambourines, drums and cymbals)			
	92.07	Electro-magnetic, electrostatic and electronic and similar musical instruments			
380	92.12.40	Only classical music records (At the disposal of the Ministry of Education.)	—	5	
381	92.12.20	Sound recording tape in spools	—	5	
382	92.12.90	Spool type magnetic tapes used for electronic computing and statistics machines used for recording information	—	5	
383	92.13	Sundry parts, components and accessories for instruments under 92.11 (excluding body plate disc, box and frame)	—	5	
384	94.02.10 20	Only dentists' chairs and operating tables with reclining, rotating and elevating movements	—	10	
385	96.02.21	Artists' brushes of all descriptions	—	3	
386	97.03.10	Only miniature motors for toys	2	—	
387	98.01.20	Only snap fasteners	—	5	
388	98.02.91	Only zipper slides and stops	25	—	
389	98.03.10 20	Only mechanical pencils	—	3	
390	98.03.91	Only all types of spare parts and accessories for fountain pens (excluding body and cap)	15	5	
391	98.03.91	Only ball point parts and accessories (for ball point pen manufacture)	10	—	
392	98.05.10 20 40	Pencils Pencil leads Only drawing chalks (excluding tailors' pattern stones)	—	5	
393	98.05.30	Only pastel crayons for art & education	—	5	
394	98.07.10	Only manual numbering machines	—	1	
395	98.09.20	Others	—	1	
396	98.15.10	Only steel vacuum flasks	—	5	
		QUOTAS FOR ASSEMBLY INDUSTRIES**			
397	Miscellan.	Articles required in connection with production and assembly of tractors (dismantled tractors included)	3,250	—	AID (2)
398	,,	Only articles required in connection with truck, pick-up and minibus, field car, and 5th wheel fitted truck-tractor assembly (excluding metallic and wooden boxes). (For makes and types licensed for production in accordance with chapter III, Art. 1 of the Assembly Industries Regulations	2,500	—	AID (2)
399	,,	Only motorized bus chassis, and articles required for bus body assembly	500	—	AID (2)
400	,,	Articles for automobile manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	500	—	AID (2)
401	,,	Articles required for refrigerator production	700	—	[illegible]
402	,,	Materials for radio production	500	—	
403	,,	Materials for electric shaver production	10	—	
404	,,	Materials for record player production	15	—	
405	,	Materials for tape recorder production	20	—	
406	,,	Materials for elevator and escalator production	150	—	AID (2)
407	,,	Materials for vacuum cleaner production	60	—	AID (2)
408	,,	Materials for automatic telephone switchboard production	120	—	
409	,,	Only materials for typewriter and calculator production	50	—	
410	,,	Only materials for bus chassis manufacture (for makes and types to be permitted only by the Ministry of Industry)	300	—	
		QUOTAS FOR THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES			
411	Miscellan.	Necessary import materials for tyre manufacturers	700	—	AID (2)
412	,,	Materials for electronic equipment manufacture	40	—	
413	,,	Materials for liquid fuel burner manufacture	300	—	
414	,,	Materials for LPG burner and radiant manufacture	20	—	
415	,,	Materials for dry-cell manufacture	600	—	
416	,,	Materials for LPG tube, valves, expansion valves and cocks manufacture	100	—	
417	,,	Materials for power and distribution transformer manufacture	100	—	
418	,,	Materials for sewing machine manufacture	300	—	
419	,,	Materials for washing machine manufacture	200	—	
420	,,	Necessary import materials for vegetable oil manufacturers equipped with hydrogenation facilities	150	—	
421	Miscellan.	Materials for machine lathe manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	150	—	
422	,,	Materials for air compressor manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	100	—	
423	,,	Materials for textile looms manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	300	—	
424	,,	Only materials for bus body manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	25	—	
425	,,	Materials for printing ink manufacture	75	—	
426	,,	HT switchgear and facilities manufacture	75	—	
427	,,	Materials for power-meter manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	120	—	
428	,,	Materials for motor powered agricultural pulverizer manufacture. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	125	—	
429	,,	Materials for manufacture of machinery for olive oil production. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	25	—	
430	,,	Materials for manufacture of industrial furnaces (ovens). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	30	—	
431	,,	Materials for electric motor manufacture	200	—	
432	,,	Materials required for manufacture of thermoplastic insulated conductors	1,000	—	
433	,,	Materials for loudspeaker manufacture	40	—	
434	,,	Materials required for manufacturing motorcycles and three-wheel transport vehicles	200	—	
435	,,	Materials required for manufacturing bicycles	150	—	
436	,,	Materials required for manufacturing paints	1,000	—	
437	,,	Materials required for manufacturing cooling units of refrigerators. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	300	—	
438	,,	Only materials required for manufacture of water tube & flame tube, high pressure steam boilers and LPG tanks larger than 8 m³. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	200	—	
439	,,	Materials required by manufacturers of electric light bulbs	250	—	
440	,,	Commodities required for manufacturing leathers	175	—	
441	,,	Commodities required for manufacturing brake and clutch lining	125	—	AID (2)
442	,,	Commodities required for manufacture of harvester-threshers. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	420	—	
443	,,	Import ingredients for preparation of soft drink concentrates	40	—	
		OTHER QUOTAS FALLING WITHIN MISCELLANEOUS TARIFF HEADING			
444	Miscellan.	Emergency requirement commodities for medicine factories and laboratories. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health)	200	—	AID (7)
445	,,	Emergency requirements of private enterprise industries. (At the disposal of the Union of Chambers)	700	—	AID (7)
446	,,	Emergency requirements of State enterprises. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	1,450	—	AID (7)
447	,,	For the requirements of 'Keban Dam' contractors. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance)	—	100	AID (2)
448	,,	For State enterprise investments (machinery and equipment) (**). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance)	25,000	—	AID (2)
449	,,	Private enterprise investments (plant and equipment) (**). (At the disposal of the Union of Chambers)	8,000	—	AID (2)
450	,,	Private enterprise investments (plant and equipment) (**). (At the disposal of the Industrial Development Bank)	2,000	—	AID (2)
451	,,	Stabilizing and reserve funds) (xx). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	2,000	AID (2)
452	,,	Against the State Supply Office requirements and those of other Ministries and Government Departments. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance)	—	1,500	AID (2)
453	,,	Materials included under current import lists – for requirements of artisans and small trades (xx). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Industry)	50	—	
454	,,	For requirements of producers of aquatic products. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	100	

(*Continued on page 380*)

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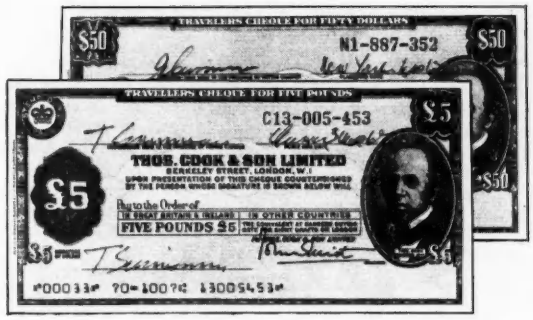

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TURKEY, *continued*

Quota Serial No.	Tariff Statis. No.	Description	Industrial Quota	Importers' Quota	Remarks
			(1,000 dollars)		
455	Miscellan.	For procurement of ships (xx). (At the disposal of Ship Co-ordination Board)	—	1,000	
456	,,	For materials required for shipbuilding and repairing (xx).)At the disposal of Ship Co-ordination Board)	4,000	—	
457	,,	For sports goods requirements. (At the disposal of the General Directorate of Physical Training)	—	50	
458	,,	Surplus goods importation (x). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	1	
459	,,	Materials for emergency requirements of the Agricultural Sector. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Agriculture)	—	600	
460	,,	Materials for emergency requirements of the communications sector (TCDD-State Railways requirements included). (At the Disposal of the Ministry of Communications)	1,500	—	
461	,,	For goods required for touristic purposes and for touristic facilities. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Tourism and Information)	200	—	
462	,,	For emergency requirements of the State sector, for petroleum exploration, drilling and refinery and distribution operations, power and mining and petrochemical industry operations and enterprises. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources)	2,000	—	
463	,,	For emergency requirements of Private Sector Mining concerns (to be distributed in accordance with procedures and principles to be determined by Ministries of Commerce, Finance, Industry and of Power and Natural Resources). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Power and Natural Resources)	250	—	
464	,,	For plant and machinery requirements of contractors, in connection with Official Sector Contractual works. (Ministry of Public Works)	3,000	—	AID (2)
465	,,	For importation of special apparatus, implements and conveyances for invalids. (At the disposal of Red Crescent)	—	20	
466	,,	Medicines and chemicals not included under existing Import Lists. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Health)	—	45	
467	,,	For the Izmir International Fair (x). (At the disposal of the Ministry of Commerce)	—	10,000	—
468	,,	For investment requirements by Turkish workers abroad. (At the disposal of the Ministry of Finance)	250	—	

(x) Amount indicated against this quota is annual, and balances outstanding from Quota XVIII, shall be available under Quota XIX.

(xx) Amount indicated against this quota is for the six-month period; and the unused balances therefrom shall be used within the cycle of XIXth Quota.

Notes:

(1) If no statistical numbers are indicated against the Tariff headings included in this list, all the statistical numbers indicated in the 'Customs Entry Tariff Schedules' for the said heading shall be deemed to be included.

(2) Unless specifically annotated with restrictive provisions such as 'only' or 'excluding' all commodity descriptions in this list shall be inclusive of any and all articles enumerated under the respective item numbers in the 'Customs Entry Tariff Schedules'.

(3) For imports to be made against quotas marked 'miscellaneous' the goods need not be included in the import lists. However, goods included in the liberalization lists may not be imported against these quotas. Provisions and stipulations regarding changes in commodities are reserved.

AID allocations:

AID (1). Wholly AID.

AID (2). Partly AID.

AID (3). Partly AID. 20 denier (inclusive) and finer gauges and polypropylene shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

AID (4). Wholly AID. 20 denier (inclusive) and finer gauges, polyester, polypropylene and polyvinyl base ('Rhovyl' and 'Movil' types) and ultrapan cords shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

AID (5). Wholly AID. Those of 20 deniers or less and those of a polyester, polypropylene and polyvinyl base ('Rhovyl' and 'Movil' types) shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

AID (6). Wholly AID. Those of a polyester and polypropylene base shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

AID (7). Partly AID. Applications for up to $5,000 shall be paid for from Turkish free foreign currency resources.

ADEN AND SOUTH ARABIA

Boycott of British goods

THE BOARD OF TRADE has been informed by the High Commission, Aden, that the Port of Aden employees are boycotting goods of British, American and West German origin, except foodstuffs, medical supplies, spare parts, goods in transit and goods for the Aden Electricity Corporation. It will be appreciated that the situation may change at any time, and further inquiries should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 346, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2642).

JORDAN

Customs tariff

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Jordanian customs tariff.

Heading Number	Description of Goods	Basis for Collection	Rate of Duty
15.1	Lard and other rendered pig fat, etc.	*Ad val.*	20%
15.2	Unrendered fats of bovine cattle, etc.	*Ad val.*	20%
15.3	Stearin, oleostearin, lard, etc.	*Ad val.*	20%
15.4	b. Others	*Ad val.*	20%
15.5	c. Others	*Ad val.*	20%
15.6	Other animal oils and fats, etc.	*Ad val.*	20%
15.7	h. 2 Others	*Ad val.*	20%
15.12	Animal or vegetable fats, etc.	*Ad val.*	20%
15.13	a. Vegetable fat (Samneh), prepared, etc.	*Ad val.*	20%
	b. Others	*Ad val.*	20%

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420, 475).

ISRAEL

Liberalization of imports

THE FOLLOWING ITEMS have been added to the list of goods for which Israeli import licences are issued without restriction. These goods were liberalized with effect as from July 3, 1967.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Customs Duty	Purchase Tax
85.20-1090	*Incandescent lamps:*		
-1091	Not exceeding 40 watt	60% + IL. 0·50 each	7½%
-1099	Other	60% + IL. 1·00 each	20%
85.20-2020	*Fluorescent lamps:*		
-2021	Straight, of a length not exceeding 1·25 metres	60% + IL. 1·75 each	7½%
-2029	Other	60% + IL. 0·80 each	20%
85.20	*Mercury vapour lamps, ultra violet lamps, excluding the kind for medical use:*		
-2013	Mercury vapour lamps not exceeding 175 watts	60% + IL. 10·00 each	Exempt
-2019	Other	60% + IL. 20·00 each	Exempt
-7010	Parts	15%	Exempt

All inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 420).

CEYLON

Import licensing of drugs

IMPORT CONTROL Notice No. 8/67 contains a further list of proprietary and non-proprietary drugs which may be imported into Ceylon on licences issued by the Controller of Imports and Exports in terms of Import Control Notice No. 25/64, published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 15, 1965, page 136.

The list of drugs may be seen at Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468/9).

SINGAPORE

Pioneer industries ordinance

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been informed by cable of the following announcements by the Singapore Government.

(1) Subject to representation made in writing to the Minister of Finance before August 28, 1967, it is proposed to declare the following industries and products to be Pioneer Industries and Pioneer Products under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industries	Products
1. Manufacture of basic industrial chemicals, including fertilizers	Carboxymethyl cellulose, tannic acid, gallic acid, pyrogallol
2. Manufacture of miscellaneous chemical products	Glycerine
3. Manufacture of clocks and watches	Clock and watch parts and cases
4. Manufacture of toys	Toys, all types
5. Manufacture of articles of pulp, paper and paperboard	(a) Playing cards (b) Paper egg trays

This notice means that the Minister of Finance is satisfied that the establishment and development of these industries in Singapore should be encouraged. Firms to which Pioneer Certificates are granted will enjoy the benefit of exemption from Singapore Income Tax for a period of from two to five years, depending on the amount of capital invested in Singapore.

(2) The undermentioned industry and product has been declared a 'Pioneer Industry' and a 'Pioneer Product' under the Pioneer Industries (Relief from Income Tax) Ordinance, 1959:

Industry	Product
Chemical	Nitrous oxide

A preliminary notice of the intention of the Singapore Government to designate this product appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of June 16, 1967, page 1583.

Further inquiries about the Pioneer Industries legislation may be made to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2143), quoting reference CRE 6197/4/G.

NEW ZEALAND

Customs tariff inquiry

THE NEW ZEALAND Tariff and Development Board has announced that it proposes to inquire into and report on the rates of import duty and the import licensing arrangements affecting the following items:

Tariff Item Number	Description	Rates of Duty		
		British Preferential	Most-Favoured-Nation	General Tariff
	Flying machines, gliders and kites; rotochutes:			
	Powered aircraft:			
88.02.02	Civil	Free	5%	10%
88.03.09	Parts of such aircraft	Free	5%	10%

The import licensing schedule for 1967/68 contains the following provisions relating to such aircraft.

Item Code	Description	Allocation
88.100	Aircraft suited solely for aerial topdressing and other agricultural work	E
88.105	Aircraft to be modified in New Zealand for use solely in aerial topdressing and other agricultural work	C
G. 505	Parts of aircraft	100% 1966 licences

The public inquiry will take place in Wellington on October 2, 1967. Typewritten statements of evidence (12 copies) should be lodged with Mr. P. A. T. Abraham, Secretary, Tariff and Development Board, PO Box 5070, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than September 18, 1967. 'Notes for the Guidance of Witnesses', which indicate the kind of information required and the manner in which it should be submitted to the Tariff and Development Board can be seen at the Board of Trade, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 468). Each statement of evidence will in general need to be presented under oath at the public inquiry by the person tendering it.

British producers are reminded that under Article 8 of the United Kingdom/New Zealand Trade Agreement, 1959, they are entitled to full rights of audience before this Tariff and Development Board. Any changes made are likely to remain in force for a considerable period; any exporters whose trade is likely to be effected are urged to consider seriously the desirability of submitting evidence at the forthcoming inquiry.

Firms proposing to give independent evidence through their agents in New Zealand and requiring further information should approach the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2320), quoting reference CRE 1671/67, and any British trade association or firm proposing to submit evidence is asked to advise that department of their intention.

UNITED STATES

Fair Packaging and Labelling Act

THE *Board of Trade Journal* of June 9 gave notice of proposed standards for procedural regulations under Sections 5(d) and 5(e) of the United States Fair Packaging and Labelling Act.

Under these sections of the Act the United States Congress has given the Secretary of Commerce the responsibility for: (1) determining whether the reasonable ability of consumers to make value comparisons between consumer commodities is impaired by undue proliferation of the weights, measures, or quantities in which these commodities are being distributed in packages for sale at retail, and (2) if such proliferation is found to exist, to request manufacturers, packers and distributors to participate in the developments of a voluntary product standard.

The Secretary of Commerce has now revised these proposals and has issued procedural regulations which came into effect on July 29, 1967.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397).

Fair Packaging and Labelling Act

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of July 7 notice was given of proposed regulations for the labelling of consumer commodities under the United States Fair Packaging and Labelling Act.

Interested persons were invited to submit their views to the Secretary, Federal Trade Commission, Washington D.C. 20580, not later than July 27, 1967.

The Federal Trade Commission has now extended the closing date for the submission of written views until August 28, 1967.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Section), Board of Trade, 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. 01-222 7877, Ext. 2397).

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

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BRAZIL

Manaus free zone

LEGAL SANCTION for a free zone at Manaus in the State of Amazonas has existed since 1957, and this has now been renewed and extended by Decree-Law No. 288 of February 28, 1967.

Under this Decree-Law the Free Zone is to cover 10,000 square kilometres, embracing the whole city of Manaus and its surroundings, and stretching 60 kilometres up-stream and 50 kilometres down-stream along the left banks of the Amazon and Rio Negro rivers. Certain articles are now excluded from the exemption from duty – arms and munitions, scent, tobacco, alcoholic drinks and passenger vehicles. On removal from the Free Zone, full duty will be payable on the items admitted duty free to the Zone. It is probable that for desirable consumer goods from abroad – textiles, jewellery, etc. – shops will be opened in Manaus from which local inhabitants and tourists will buy. No doubt there will be a certain amount of extra trade done with up-river States (Peru and Colombia). The Free Zone should also encourage the setting up of industries inside the Zone since these will benefit by duty free equipment and raw materials. The Law expressly encourages the setting up of depots and agencies from foreign countries. However, the Government has not yet issued the implementary regulations relating to this Decree-Law and a further notice will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* when this occurs.

A copy of Decree-Law No. 288 (in Portuguese) may be consulted at Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4 (Tel. 01-248 5757, Ext. 476).

URUGUAY

Prohibition of imports

IT WAS REPORTED in the *Board of Trade Journal* of July 28, page 246, that Uruguay had prohibited imports for a period of six months with effect from July 17. Further details have now become available in the form of a list of products that are not covered by the prohibition:

Sub Group	Commodity
35.003	Medicinal oils
35.006	Medicinal acids
35.009	Vegetable tar for medicinal use
35.015	Colouring anilines and pigments for medicinal use
35.018	Antibiotics as pharmaceutical specialities or as product in bulk for the preparation of same
35.027	Empty gelatine capsules
35.028	Medicinal grade calcium carbonate related to antibiotics and/or vitamins
35.033	Corticotropin (A.C.T.H.)
35.036	Cortizone, hydrocortizone and their by-products as pharmaceutical specialities or as products in bulk for the preparation of same
35.041	Injectable dextrose medicinal quality in crystals or crystalline or granular powder
35.042	Alkaloid drugs subject to control by the Ministry of Public Health
35.045	Sulfanilamide drugs
35.048	Prepared sulfanilamide drugs
35.050	Chemical elements and radioactive isotopes and their components
35.052	Medicinal plasters or adhesive tape both exclusively medicated
35.060	Pharmaceutical specialities and patent medicines
35.063	Medicinal extracts
35.072	Herbs in general
35.078	Insulin as pharmaceutical speciality or as product in bulk for the preparation of same
35.082	Medicinal milks for pediatric use
35.084	Raw materials for the manufacture of pharmaceutical and/or medicinal preparations
35.085	Dehydrated and reactive means of cultivation for analysis of microbiological laboratories and clinics
35.086	Reactive and indicating paper used in chemical analysis
35.090	Penicillin and preparations and/or mixtures of same
35.093	Normal human plasma
35.096	Medicinal dietetic products
35.099	Anaesthesic chemical products
35.102	Pure chemical products for analysis including those products appearing elsewhere without specifying grade of purity when possessing reagents for analysis
35.108	Serum and vaccines for human use
35.120	Petroleum Jellies
43.424	Silicones
34.001	Prepared additives
34.002	Additives for lubricants
34.003	Coke coal for foundries
34.004	Prepared additives for improving the physical and/or chemical contents of inflammables derived from petroleum
34.009	Mineral coal
34.012	Diesel oil
34.015	Fuel oil
34.018	Gas oil
34.027	Lubricating oils and greases
34.030	Kerosene
34.033	Gasoline
34.036	Crude petroleum
30.150	Cassava flour
30.246	Salt, unground
30.267	Tea
30.276	Processed yerba mate
42.216	Raw sugar to be refined in the country
42.276	Raw coffee beans
43.402	Coarse salt
43.555	Yerba mate (semi-processed)
50.009	Bananas

It is understood that no Bank of the Republic quotation is yet available for the official rate of exchange. This means that in effect no imports (not excluding the exceptions listed above) are being authorized at present.

Index to statistics published regularly in the Board of Trade Journal

A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

Title	*Last published*
Air transport:	
Activity at UK aerodromes (M)	4 Aug. 1967
Aircraft noise at Heathrow Airport (Q)	9 June 1967
Mileage and traffic (M)	28 July 1967
Trade by air (6-M)	14 April 1967
Balance of payments (Q)	23 June 1967
Bankruptcy orders (Q)	5 May 1967
Business names registered (A)	10 Feb. 1967
Capital expenditure:	
By industry (Q)	7 July 1967
Distributive and service trades (A)	30 Dec. 1966
Industry's investment intentions (3 times a year)	23 June 1967
Catering trades turnover (M)	14 July 1967
Chemical industries production (6-M)	19 May 1967
Companies:	
Income and finance (Q)	This week
New companies registered:	
Gt. Britain (M)	This week
N. Ireland (M)	28 July 1967
Credit:	
Instalment credit business (M)	7 July 1967
International trade credit (A)	21 July 1967
Engineering and electrical goods:	
Deliveries of certain products (Q)	30 June 1967
Production, exports and orders (M)	28 July 1967
ECGD business (Q)	10 Feb. 1967
Film industry:	
British Film Fund Agency returns (M)	28 July 1967
Cinema admissions and takings (M)	19 May 1967
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
Registration of films (A)	27 Jan. 1967
Trends in film-going (A)	9 Sept. 1966
Food:	
Consumption levels (A)	30 June 1967
Household consumption (Q)	16 June 1967
Footwear industry orders (M)	14 July 1967
Foreign trade:	
Commonwealth trade (A)	7 July 1967
Sterling area trade summary (Q)	12 May 1967
Trends in exports of manufacturers (A)	18 Nov. 1966
World trade and production (Q)	19 May 1967
Foreign trade of the UK:	
Unit value and volume index nos. (M)	This week
Value of overseas trade (M)	This week
Gold and convertible currency reserves (M)	This week
Hairdressing trades turnover (M)	14 July 1967
Hire purchase:	
Assets and liabilities of HP companies (Q)	19 May 1967
Business (M)	This week
Industrial building provisional figures (Q)	28 July 1967
Industrial production:	
Index nos. (M)	28 July 1967
N. Ireland index (M)	30 June 1967
Insurance companies:	
Assets (A)	4 Aug. 1967
Transactions (Q)	4 Aug. 1967
Investment and earnings overseas (A)	30 June 1967
Laundries and dry cleaners turnover (M)	14 July 1967
Machine tools deliveries and orders (M)	14 July 1967
Man-made fibres:	
Analysis of production (A)	7 April 1967
Analysis of production (Q)	30 June 1967
Deliveries (Q)	5 May 1967
Production (M)	4 Aug. 1967
Motor industry:	
Car and commercial vehicle production (M)	4 Aug. 1967
Motor trades turnover (M)	4 Aug. 1967
Nationalized industries overdrafts (M)	4 Aug. 1967
Partnerships registered (A)	10 Feb. 1967
Pension funds:	
Assets (A)	7 July 1967
Transactions (Q)	7 July 1967
Retail prices index (M)	28 July 1967
Retail trade:	
Index nos. (M)	This week
N. Ireland index (M)	4 Aug. 1967
Royalty transactions (A)	21 July 1967
Shipping movement at UK ports (M)	4 Aug. 1967
Stocks:	
Distributive and service trades (A)	30 Dec. 1966
Manufacturers', wholesalers' and distributors' (Q)	7 July 1967
Retail (M)	This week
Television:	
Overseas payments and earnings (A)	6 Jan. 1967
Textiles:	
Clothing and textile orders and deliveries (M)	21 July 1967
Cotton production (M)	21 July 1967
Wholesale houses sales (M)	21 July 1967
Wool exports (Q)	26 May 1967
Wool output (M)	21 July 1967
Tourism:	
International tourism (A)	16 Sept. 1966
UK tourist traffic (M)	This week
Wholesale prices:	
Average prices of selected commodities (A)	24 Feb. 1967
Index nos. (M)	14 July 1967

Board of Trade Departments, etc.

Subject	*Last published*
Board of Trade addresses	28 July 1967
Board of Trade regional organization	28 July 1967
British and Commonwealth chambers of commerce and other British business organizations overseas	11 Mar. 1966
British commercial representatives overseas	19 May 1967
Directory of Board of Trade departments and their work	26 May 1967
ECGD local offices	28 July 1967
Official Receivers' Offices	16 Dec. 1966
United States consular offices in the UK	17 June 1966

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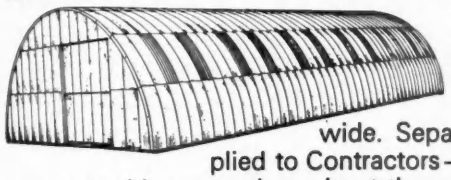

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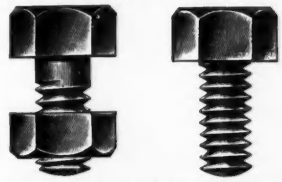

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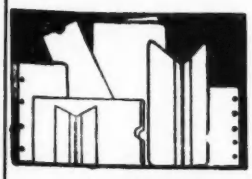

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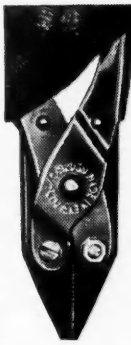

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